The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 208 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora.....	10500
15th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia.....	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia.....	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES . .	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON . .	" 627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Karachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH METHA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTUM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
VAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9282*	13th April...	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Fares.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	800
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutsher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents, Hummum St., Fort. BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 3rd Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DUMRA 1695, Th. 6th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA.....2185, Fri. 7th Nov. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "LINDULA" 3,358, tons on Tuesday, 4th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA.....	3306	Thursday, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	" 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	" 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 25th "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

3rd November, 1913.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No, 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnagar—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bom
296

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

169

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.
BOMBAY.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

HOW TO COOK IN CASSEROLE DISHES

"THIS VOLUME SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD."—*WEEKLY SCOTSMAN.*

BY MARION HARRIS NEIL.

PUBLISHED BY W. & R. CHAMBERS AT 3-6 NET.

We are not booksellers, we sell Watches, Jewellery, Silverware and Electro-plate, and it is in connection with the last-named commodity and Casserole dishes chiefly that we offer this book free of charge to every purchaser of a Casserole Dish as advertised by us.

Banish from memory, please, the old idea of a casserole which was a preparation of minced fish, flesh or vegetable cased in rice, potato, maccaroni &c.

THE CASSEROLE TO-DAY
Has become the Modern Fashionable
EARTHENWARE DISH.

Cooking "EN CASSEROLE" is a term which signifies dishes cooked and served in the same earthenware utensil, and as Marion Harris Neil says, "the eye has much to do with the palate," and that "a dish served in an attractive form is likely to prove much more pleasing to the taste than a carelessly offered one." The holders of Casserole Electro-plated mounts offered by us in which the Casseroles are placed when removed from the oven and taken to the table, are examples of genuine artistic merit.

With the aid of Marion Harris Neil's book "How to Cook in Casserole Dishes," every housewife will quickly realise how delicious food cooked in this way is and the sooner the casserole becomes an indispensable part of your kitchen outfit the better, for it makes for economy—economy of material, time and labour.

Price List of Casserole Dishes on Application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches	,, 50	,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital. Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
MESSRS. A. HUSEIN & CO., *SECRETARY.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 90, Esplanade Road. 332

"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.
Outram Road.

A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

WANTED

BANDMASTER. Available at once. The Officers 56th Punjabi Rifles (F. F. wish to recommned their Bandmaster Herr Fridelis who is leaving on the Regiment being transferred to the Samana. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 56th Punjabi Rifles, F. F., Hangu, N. W. F. P.

CLERGYMAN'S daughter desires re-engagement as Nursery Governess, fond of children, good needlewoman.—Apply with salary and all particulars to A. B., c/o. Mrs. Hingston, Eddleston, Simla.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Oakgrove School, Jharipani.—WANTED four trained Assistant Mistresses for the Senior Girls' Department of the above School, one qualified to teach the High School. Salary Rs. 70—Rs. 100, according to qualifications, and all found. Also 1 Assistant Music Teacher (Practical and Theoretical for Trinity College Examination). Salary Rs. 75 and all found. Also 1 Junior Music Teacher for above examinations. Salary Rs. 40 and all found. Application forms to be obtained direct from

THE HEAD MASTER.

E. I. Ry. Hill School, Oakgrove, Jharipani U.P. to whom all replies to this advertisement should be sent.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.

Calcutta, 21st October 1913.

LADY willing to pay £13 to anyone sailing by Macedonia March 21st Bombay to Marseilles for five hours daily assistance with boy 2½ years.—Apply MARRS, I.E.S., Poona.

NITRATE of SODA. WANTED first class SOLE-AGENT to push the sale of this Fertiliser. Only well established firms need apply. Good commission and prospects. Apply Box No. 111, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0676

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

SOLDIER'S wife going to England by Troopship Rohilla sailing November 19th, having no encumbrances offers her services as nurse. Good sailor nursing references—State requirements and offer for services to MRS. STANTON, Durham Light Infantry, Nowshera.

TO NURSES:—NURSE MIDWIFE WANTED for the European Hospital, Port Blair. Salary Rs. 70—5—90 monthly with free rations, quarters, uniform and service. Applications stating age and experience should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, Port Blair, from whom further information regarding the appointment can be obtained.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—The services of a FOREMAN for the Spinning Machinery and a FOREMAN for the Weaving Machinery are required in the Textile Department of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

The pay of both posts is at the rate of Rs. 60—2—80 per mensem.

The men appointed will be expected to assist in the erection, and to give instruction on the running of the Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

Applications stating Candidate's age and full particulars, with dates of his previous experience should be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL, Thomason College, Roorkee, not later than 15th November, 1913.

WANTED—In March or April experienced nurse for two infants. Services in return for passage to England by steamer.—Apply MRS. BARR, Bikaner.

WANTED immediately MOTOR CAR, two-seater, with dickey seat, good make. Apply Dr. KARANJIA, Albert Building, Hornby Road.

WANTED

WANTED Secondhand copy of Steingas's Persian Dictionary. Must be in thoroughly good condition. Apply to PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Commissioner of Patna, Bankipore, E. I. Railway.

WANTED—A STENO-TYPIST with experience of office work on Rs. 100 p. m. and one experienced Clerk on Rs. 25 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials before 3rd November to the MIR MUNSHI to H. H. the Maharaja, Alwar.

WANTED—VOYAGE HOME.—A Clergyman's wife and daughter will escort or look after child on voyage home early December in roturn for one assisted 2nd class passage. Apply Rev. H. J. HOARE, Peshawar.

WANTED from March 1914, a fully trained teacher, qualified also to teach Kindergarten. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. and all found—Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Church of England Orphanage, Mussoorie.

WANTED—One DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 40 per month.
One TRACER on Rs. 15 per month.
Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para, Kathiawar.

WANTED.—A SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowledge of accounts necessary. Also canvassers and travellers with experience of machinery line, preferred. Apply Raja and Co., machinery makers, 3, Apollo Street, Bombay. 0632

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED in Novr. by Thoroughly reliable English Nurse, a charge for voyage Home in return for part payment 2nd B fare P. & O. from Bombay or Karachi.—Apply MRS. SMITH, c/o Capt. A. A. Smith, "Abergeldie," Simla.

WANTED Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for temporary service in Rajputana, for about a year, on a salary of Rs. 60 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Rajputana, Ajmer.

WANTED Second-hand copy STEINGAS'S PERSIAN DICTIONARY. Must be in thoroughly good condition. Apply to

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER OF PATNA,
Bankipore, E. I. Railway.

WANTED—A regimental Schoolmaster. Total salary Rs. 35. He will be required to enlist. No one with less than Entrance pass qualification need apply—Applications stating qualifications should be made to THE QUARTER MASTER, 7th D. C. O. Rajputs, Ahmedabad Camp.

WANTED for the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar, a second lady teacher; none but trained teachers, European, with a competent knowledge of at least one Vernacular (Urdu or Punjabi) and qualified by age and experience need apply. Salary Rs. 125 month.—Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

WANTED—For the State Engineer's office, Palitana State, a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Pay upto Rs. 50.

Must have passed P. W. accounts test and be thoroughly well up in routine work of Executive Engineer's office. Must know English and Gujrati.—Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to STATE ENGINEER, Palitana, not later than 15th November, 1913, stating pay expected.

WANTED for the Larkana Municipality a SANITARY INSPECTOR, on Rs. 50—2—70 Applicants should state their age, qualifications and experience. Preference will be given to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or Sub-Overseer, who has taken a course in Sanitation at a recognized school.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
Collector and President,
Larkana Municipality.

WANTED at once the services of three SUB-OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs. 60 per month, on temporary Establishment. The Candidates must have knowledge of Survey works and be able to prepare Plans and Estimates. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Sub-overseer's examination and had previous experience of road work.

T. S. PIPE,
Ag: Executive Engineer, A. D.

WANTED immediately a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE of any Indian University to serve as the SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 80 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhampur, Central Provinces. Service pensionable with prospects of promotion. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

KANHAYA LAL GURU, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C.P.s.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

To THE SECRETARY,
Club of Western India,
Poona.

WANTED.

WANTED for six weeks from 1st Feb. next small furnished house with good Compound in or near Bombay or part of a house with or without attendance. Apply "C," Poona Hotel, Poona. 0681

WANTED AT ONCE First Class Cook for Officers Mess. Only those with first class certificates need apply. Person engaged must bring his own assistants.—State experience, salary required and send copies of certificates to P. M. C., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Jubbulpore, C. P.

WANTED immediately for service in the British East Africa Protectorate an Indian Surveyor qualified in the use of Plane Tabling, Compass and Chain; should be able to do traverse work and drawing. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem, house allowance Rs. 20 per mensem, and travelling allowance Re. 1 per day while in field. Engagement is for three years on agreement. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WANTED.— For the Punjab Agricultural College, Chemical Department One Demonstrator in Chemistry; stipend Rs. 70 per mensem. One Assistant Chemist for chemical research work, commencing salary Rs. 70-7-140 rising to 145-9-235, with free quarters. Candidates for the above appointments should submit their applications accompanied by testimonials at once to the undersigned and should indicate the earliest date on which their services will be available.

J. H. BARNES, PRINCIPAL,
Punjab Agricultural College,
Lyallpur.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.

Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL for the Govt. Weaving Institute, Serampore. The appointment is open to Statutory Natives of India only and will be for a period of six months in the first instance on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. If the services of the officer appointed be made permanent the rate of salary will be Rs. 250 a month with annual increment of Rs. 25 a month rising up to Rs. 500. The appointment does not carry compensation allowance or the right to free quarters. Candidates should have completed a course of instruction in Textile manufacture at a recognized Technical Institute and should possess Mill experience and a thorough knowledge of the management of Textile Machineries. The selected candidate should be fully capable of taking charge of the work of the Principal of the Institute during his absence on inspection. Applicants should provide with their testimonials, a full statement of their qualifications, particulars under the following heads:

(1) Age.
(2) Nationality.
(3) Whether they are statutory natives of India.
(4) Whether married or single and with or without family.
(5) And how soon they could join after receiving notice of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Govt. Weaving Institute,
Serampore, Bengal.

WANTED AGENTS

To introduce the

MILLIONS POLICY

on Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 per month.

Influential men of all communities required. Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year. Full particulars, prospectuses etc., may be had from:

THE PIONEER ASSURANCE Coy., Ltd.

249, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

15-20 H.-P. NAPIER CAR—5-seated Landaulet Body, Lighting Dynamo system, spare wheel etc. Can be tried in Bombay by appointment. Suitable offers will be considered. ROLLS-ROYCE Ltd., Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay. 0695

B. Aus. M. TWIST, by Coil, 8 years, 1st class polo pony, very fast and handy, played in several tournaments still a maiden and likely to win races. Rs. 2,000.

Apply to CAPTAIN W. J. SIMPSON, I.M.S., Poona Horse, Secunderabad.

B. W. M.BERYL, I. P. A. C., aged 11, has played in several tournaments, up to weight. Believed polo sound. Price, Rs. 800. Apply to Lieut. E. V. BINNEY, R. E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee.

FOR SALE—A pair of imported Airedale dogs: perfect manners, and in good health. For particulars apply to Mrs. BOWER, 6 Parbati Villas, Poona.

FOR SALE.—Pure breed smooth haired FOX TERRIER Puppies. Tails well docked and able to lap. Apply to Box 113, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—Lady's Fur Coat—nearly new. A good length. Can be seen if desired. Apply to Box 114, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE TURN-OUT, BAY WALER, "C" Spring VICTORIA and HARNESS, complete. Price Rs. 900 or reasonable offer. Apply to

P. G. POLLARD,
Post Box 231, Bombay,
Telephone No. 344.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE.—OWNER GONE HOME. SMART rubber tyred 2 seated Trap by Windover, all latest improvements practically new, cost Rs. 950. Price Rs. 500.—Apply Capt. NEWTON-DAVIS, I.M.S., 18th K. G. O. Lancers, Meerut.

FOR SALE.—Rubber-tyred Buggy for 14 to 15 hands, with hood. Repainted last autumn, blue picked out with yellow, since when it has been very little used. Comfortable and easy running. On view at Oomrao Singh, carriage builder, Mori Gate, Delhi. Price including black brass mounted harness Rs. 400.

Apply MAJOR T. R. PRICE, XI Lancers, Simla.

FOR SALE.—Owner ordered to Persian Gulf. 25 h.p. Four Cylinder Studebaker Car, complete with hood, screen dynamo lighting out it, electric self-starter, detachable rims, spare rim, Stewart speedometer and full equipment. Bought in June 1913, Rs. 4,800.

Apply to CAPT. LIVESAY, 102nd Grenadiers, Aurangabad.

FOR SALE—Motor Car, Belsize, late 1912 model, 10-12 h.p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, very comfortable body with plenty of room in the driver's seat, shock absorbers, detachable wire wheels with spare wheel tyres complete, hood, screen two acetylene headlights, three other lamps, horn speedometer, luggage carrier, tools, &c. Has run under 6000 miles. Is in very good order. Is being sold as owner is going to Burma. Price Rs. 4,000.

Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON, 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

18 H.P. Metallurgique Car, 4 seater body, bought new in 1909, in excellent running order, 4 cylinder engine, Bosch magneto, complete with hood, double inclined screen, 5 lamps, stephney wheel, luggage carrier, tools, lately fitted with 4 new Dunlop tyres, has been driven by same owner since 1909. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offer.

Apply S. G. HOWES, 21st Lancers, Rawal Pindi.

FOR SALE.

PLATE GLASS. PLATE GLASS.

3,340 GLASS PLATE, 18⅜in. by 16¼in. by 3/16in. thick, in good condition. Being offered for sale only because size is obselete. Reasonable offers considered. Apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

TO BE LET.

A Married Couple on the Apollo Bunder Lane 2 large rooms fully furnished. E. Lights and fans to let with or without board. Excellent Cuisine. Apply Box 115 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED FLAT on Colaba Reclamation. Two bed rooms, with a dressing and bath room to each separate drawing and dining rooms, kitchen and servant's quarters. Electric lights and fans and latest sanitary arrangements. Immediate possession or a little later. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummum Street,
House Tele. No. 458,
Office Tele. No. 2611.

BOARD and LODGING available near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 116, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0691

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I the undersigned have registered the sole right of manufacturing and selling tin boxes of pressed joints without solder of square, round and oblong in shape upto 8 inch. in size. Any one found manufacturing or selling the aforesaid tins will be prosecuted.

(Sd.) SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI,
Musjid Bunder Road, Numda Bazar, Post No. 3.
Bombay, 7th October 1913.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited wish to engage a Managing Agent for working the Company's Mills situated in Shahdra (consisting of about 24,000 spindles and 450 looms) for a period of five years.

The Managing agent will have to find the working capital 2 to 3 lakhs. Persons willing to take up the appointment should apply, stating terms on which they would be willing to work and name of party who will actually superintend work on their behalf to LALA HARKISHEN LAL, Bar-at-Law, (Cantab.) Lahore, before 15th November 1913.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next SESSION commences on January 5th 1914. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About five Scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain Scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 5th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 5th and the following days.

All candiates must pass an Examination in Physical Fitness held at the College on January 5th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 13th October 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RALWYA.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

AND

Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-ern Fast Ex-press. 1,2,3. H.M.	Down. Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-ern Fast Ex-press. 1,2,3. H.M.	Up. Passenger 1,2,3. H.M.
21-0	21-45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) .. Arr.	8-30	6-4
23-30	6-55 Arr.	Delhi .. Dep.	6-0	21-20
1-23	.. Arr.	Meerut Cantt.. Dep.	2-11	..
3-27	.. Arr.	Saharanpur .. Dep.	23- 5	..
9- 7	.. Arr.	Lahore .. Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	.. Arr.	Rawalpindi .. Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	.. Arr.	Peshawar Cantt. Dep.	8-48	..

S. C. G. WOOD.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Thaker Dullabhdas Amarsey of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a cloth merchant .....Deceased.

1. Bai Kashibai widow of Amarsey Gober and mother of the deceased abovenamed.

and

2. Thaker Kuberdas Girdhar both of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitants residing at Kitchen Garden Road and Bibi Jan Street outside the Fort respectively the executrix and executor named in the will of the abovenamed decessed .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 28th day of October 1913.

Messrs Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas.
0693 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TALE OF SCRAP METALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly, up to 4 p.m. of FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1913, for the purchase of Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc Scrap, available at Negapatam and other stations on the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Railway.

2. A Tender Form and Schedule, to which is attached a notice embodying the terms and conditions, &c., of the sale, can be had on application to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, South Indian Railway Company, Limited Negapatam, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any Tender except on the Company's authorized form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender, not to assign any reason for non-acceptance. He further reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in part.

A. MUIRHEAD,
Agent.

Agent's Office
Trichinopoly, 21st October, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 584 of 1913.

RE ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY, a partnership firm doing business in Bombay at Lohar Chawl outside the Fort; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Alexandra Cinematograph Company, a partnership firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 31st day of October 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
0694 Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, 1st November 1913.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday the 3rd November 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June 1913.
II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 3rd November 1913 to Monday the 17th November 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI, MURARJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th October 1913. 0658

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last will and Testament of Bai Matuvahu alias Matubai widow of Thaker Madhavji Khimji of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Purshotamdas Keshowji of Bombay Merchant Lohana Hindu Inhabitant the Executor named in the said will residing at Malbar Wadi outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. P. B. MALBARI,
The 28th day of October 1913.

Messrs Edgelow Gulab Chand Wadia and Co.
0692 Petitioners Attorneys.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. NIGHTLY Tel. No. 1271.

FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A GREAT THREE-REEL DETECTIVE DRAMA

DUBLIN DAN

THE IRISH DETECTIVE.

An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is a kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attraction of the same name.

3,000 of Thrills. Several other Good Pictures.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-30 to 9-30 ONLY.

CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT WORK. | "TALE OF TWO CITIES."

PRIZE SHOWS { Saturday 5-30 to 6-30 ("Tale of Two Cities.") Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

A REALLY NOTABLE FILM

"LOVE IN OLD BRABANT."

Full of pretty touches and quaint scenes.

The Magic Word

WIFFLES

is enough to guarantee a hearty laugh and there's 2,500 feet of it.

THE "VOLTURNO" DISASTER.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

Presents

THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

To-night & To-morrow at 9-15 sharp.

For the First Time in Bombay

"GIPSY LOVE"

From Daly's Theatre, London.

Wednesday Night.

The Enchanting and Popular

"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.

For the First Time in Bombay

"THE PINK LADY"

The Success of the Two Hemispheres. The Rage of America.

SATURDAY NEXT THE 8th November

Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy

"THE DAIRYAIDMS"

From the Apollo Theatre London.

Prices of Admission :—

Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5.

Balcony Rs. 3. Gallery Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.

Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.

PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

Watch for next Week's List of New Plays.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Monday November 24th.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION

in the History of India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Box Plan will open at ROSE & Co.

at 10-30 A.M. on Wed. Nov. 5th.

The World Famous CLASSICAL Dancer

MAUD ALLAN

AND

LEO. JAN. MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY.

THE RENOWNED

PIANIST, VIOLINIST AND 'CELLIST.

The following are amongst those who have witnessed the Dances of Miss Maud Allan

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

PRICES.

Boxes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.

Dress Circle Rs. 5.

Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, this day MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The following:—

1 Brougham Shaped Motor-car No. 2,082.
1 Ford Landaulette Motor-car No. 1,329.
1 Vis-a-Vis by Jacob Lohnar and Co.
1 Rubber tyred C. Spring Victoria by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Office Shigram by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Black Cob.
1 Bay horse.
2 Sets harness.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day MONDAY the 3rd November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as Chairs, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Cupboards, Single and Double Door Almyrahs, Writing and Dressing Tables, Phonographs with Records, and Iron Safe, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Bombay:—The effects of the late Tricumji Hirachand, such as copper and brass pots, pictures and looking glasses, photo mounts and picture moulding globe lamps, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Noor Mahomed Jusab, an Insolvent.

1 Big Godrej Safe.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Noor Mahomed Jusab, an Insolvent.

1 Rubber-tyred Office Shigram.
1 Bay Horse.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow next to the bungalow of Mr. Darasha Dubash, near Napean Sea Road and at the end of Narayen Dabulker Road, high class household teakwood and blackwood French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table in 7 pieces, dining chairs, elegant marble-topped sideboards, dinner waggons, handsome bric-a-bric cabinets, sofas, cushioned drawing-room sofas and chairs, writing tables with cabinets, zoonda almira, single and double almiras, plate-cupboards, show cases, carved furniture, iron safes by Milner, Chetwood and other well-known makers, rich marble pillars, tiled teapoys and teapoys with figures, oil-paintings, hat-stands, bentwood chairs, low and Curzon and easy chairs, jardineers, palm stands, chiffoniers, pictures and easels, screens, vases, centre-pieces, and table ornaments, China flower-pots, card table, clocks, very valuable Dresdon terra-cotta and bronze figures, rich platedware, brass and copper cooking utensils, electric lights, chandelliers, table and ceiling fans, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken by the next day after the Sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before the day of Sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1913.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS

LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING, *PARSI BAZAR STREET.* BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications or Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

Resident Secretary for Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2352.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.

Commenced 15th October, 1913.

12 noon to 7-30 p. m.

ON WEEK-DAYS

and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, AND SON, BOOK-SELLERS, MOHAMMADI MAHAL, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE SOUND IN VESTTMEN AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess the north Punjab. Night temperature is higher than usual in the north and south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect in east Rajputana. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual war and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Bhuj and Dwarka and drier in West Central India. Maximum temperature is in excess in West Central India and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is below normal at Hoshangabad and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Night temperature is below normal at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in south-east Madras and Malabar but has ceased in the Madras Deccan and Mysore. There has however been a considerable decrease in the amount of rainfall in south-east Madras, the highest fall being 0.55" at Negapatam. Conditions continue unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and local rain over the rest of south-east Madras and in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 1st of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA						
Bushire						
Do. (29th)	86.3	69.0	72	0.00		—0.11
Jask	90.8	73.8	70	0.00		+ 0.00
Muskat						
Do. (29st)	95.3	77.1	66	0.00		—0.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.8	62.0	58	0.00		× 0.00
Rawalpindi	80.9	54.6	75	0.00		+ 0.00
Lahore	86.9	56.2	70	0.00		+ 0.00
Sirsa	87.3	58.0	52	0.00		+ 0.00
Ambala	85.5	53.9	67	0.00		—0.02
Cawnpore	90.1	59.5	73	0.00		—0.02
Allahabad	92.1	62.5	56	0.00		—0.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	93.1	58.8	62	0.00		+ 0.00
Karachi	85.0	71.0	95	0.00		+ 0.00
Ajmer	87.6	58.7	55	0.00		—0.01
Jaipur	89.2	55.6	41	0.00		—0.01
Kotah	92.1	63.1	31	0.00		+ 0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	66.0	84	0.00		+ 0.00
Dwarka	85.3	74.7	89	0.00		+ 0.00
Veraval	91.6	67.3	59	0.00		+ 0.00
Rajkot	96.6	62.3	50	0.00		+ 0.00
Bhavnagar Para.	96.0	67.8	46	0.00		+ 0.00
Surat	98.4	66.6	57	0.00		+ 0.00
Ahmedabad	98.1	68.7	38	0.00		+ 0.00
Deesa	97.8	58.4	38	0.00		× 0.00
Neemuch	90.9	57.0	20	0.00		× 0.00
Indore	91.6	59.1	42	0.00		—0.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	54.8	60	0.00		—0.01
Saugor	90.3	61.1	36	0.00		0.00
Hoshangabad	91.1	52.4	55	0.00		—0.01
Khandwa	95.7	60.1	42	0.00		—0.01
Akola	94.7	59.5	36	0.00		—0.01
Amraoti	92.3	67.3	37	0.00		—0.01
Nagpur	92.1	61.8	50	0.00		—0.03
Chanda	90.5	58.0	71	0.00		—0.05
Raipur	88.7	63.6	51	0.00		—0.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.5	75.2	65	0.00		—0.03
Ratnagiri	95.3	69.9	36	0.00		—0.04
Mormugao	86.5	72.7	88	0.00		—0.11
Karwar	90.2	70.0	90	0.00		—0.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	60.1	41	0.00		—0.01
Ahmednagar	89.6	56.5	35	0.00		—0.03
Poona	90.0	57.8	67	0.00		—0.02
Sholapur	91.8	65.6	26	0.00		—0.07
Bijapur	89.2	62.3	40	0.00		—0.10
Belgaum	84.3	63.0	44	0.00		—0.12
Aurangabad	90.4	59.5	30	0.00		—0.03
Nuzamabad (Indur).	90.9	60.2	62	0.00		—0.05
Hyderabad	88.3	60.2	47	0.00		—0.12
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.8	75.8	650	.03	0.03	—0.16
Calicut	84.8	74.1	981	.63	1.63	+ 1.36
Cochin	86.7	73.7	880	.25	0.25	—0.16
Colombo	85.5	72.5	951	.74	1.74	+ 1.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	71.2	73		0.00	—0.50
Bellary	91.0	66.3	69		0.00	—0.13
Guddapah	86.5	71.5	76		0.00	—0.19
Madras	82.5	69.0	730	.24	0.24	—0.33
Bangalore	75.8	60.3	73		0.00	—0.18
Coimbstor	83.4	68.8	940	.39	0.39	—0.27
Trichinopoly	80.1	72.8	93		0.00	—0.19
Nezapatam	79.7	72.7	890	.55	0 55	—0.20

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The storm in the bay has disappeared after giving a few heavy falls of rain near Rangoon. The disturbance in the north has given a few showers and is somewhat more marked this morning. Rainfall has been nearly general in the North-West Frontier Provinces; fairly general in Burma, Malabar and local in South-east Madras. A few fails also occurred in the west Punjab hills.

Principal amounts:—Rangoon, six inches; Bassein, two; Peshwar, Parachinar Cherat, Drosh a quarter; Murree, a half; Pamban Negapatam, three; Kodaikana', one and half; Cuddalore, two.

Forecast:—Extension eastwards along the Himalayans of the area of rain in northern India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA. BOMBAY 31st October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.880
Temperature of Air	degrees	82.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	74.2
Dew Point	"	70.9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.695
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	—	2.8
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	83.5
Minimum do. do.	"	76.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E. M. E, E, M. N. N W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	136

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 31st October 1913 was 30.111 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer a to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week	Day of month		Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	ft.	in.
	November					
Sun	2	m	1	35	29	4
			1	21 a	26	3
Mon.	3	m	2	21	28	4
			2	7 a	25	1
Tues.	4	m	3	12	27	3
			4	11	28	2
Wed.	5	m	4	8 a	25	6
		m	5	19	25	6
Thur.	6		5	46 a	22	10
Friday	7	m	6	36	25	2
			7	35 a	23	4

1913	Low Water				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	ft.	in.
	November					
Sun.	2	m	6	36 a	14	4
		m	7	31	19	2
Mon.	3	m	8	16 a	15	60
		m	8	24	19	1
Tues.	4	m	7	57 a	16	1
		m	9	33	20	7
Wed.	5	m	8	43 a	18	4
		m	11	10	20	10
Thur.	6		9	40 a	19	8
			0	39 a	20	6
Friday	7	m	11	22 a	20	5
		m	1	34 a	19	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2. (Sun;)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m
3. (Mon.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m
4. (Tuesa.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m
5. (Wed.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m
6. (Thur.	6h. 41H.	6h. 4m
7. (Fri.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 3m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h	59.2m.	P. M
First Quarter.	Nov.	6th.	0h	4.4m.	A. M
Full Moon	"	14th	4h	41.4m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	"	21st	1h	26.5m.	P. M

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay. 1st November 1913.

265. *Lecture.*—A Lecture will be delivered by Captain E.P. Oud llp R.A. at Head Quarters on Thursday Evening the 6th November 1913 at 7-0 P.M. Subject:— Practice Seawards 1913-14.

266. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 P.M. on Tuesday the 4th November 1913, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 3rd November 1913.

1166. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters to-day Monday the 3rd instant at 7 P.M.

1167. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 4th instant at 7-30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.
II.-The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 4th instant at 6-45 P.M.

1168. *Parade.*—Wednesday the 5th November.-Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 P.M.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

S. S. City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4,783 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, sailed on Sunday for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sultan Van Langkat:—The steamer Sultan Van Langkat, 2,292 tons, Captain P. Fries, sailed on Sunday for Abadan. with ballast.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 1st.

S.S. Elysia	Coverley	Liverpool Oct. 9
S.S. Onda	Pittarn	Calcutta Oct. 6
S.S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi Oct. 30

DEPARTURES.

November 1st.

S.S. Marfenbad	Bednarz	Trieste etc.
S.S. Palamcotta	Elton	Zanzibar
S.S. Sydney	Levegue	Noumea
S.S. City of London	Whist	Dunkirk & Havre via Karachi
S.S. Maloja	Weston	London
S.S. Baron Innerdale	Alster	Bagnoli
2nd S.S. City of Poona	Rae	Liverpool and Marseilles
S.S. Sultan Van	Langkat Fries	Abadan

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	Arabia	for London

The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Colombo via Penang on the 31st ultimo.

The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Kobe on the 31st ultimo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,998 tons, Captain J. Coverley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she had left on October 9th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Onda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain F. G. Pittarn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 6th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on October 30th, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain G. Whist, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and Havre via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Maloja:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Maloja, 6,781 tons, Captain G. H. C. Weston, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Innerdale:—The steamer Baron Innerdale, 2,139 tons, Captain D. M. Alister, sailed on Saturday for Bagnoli, with a cargo of manganese ore.

SATURDAY November 1st, 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agct
A. Cryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
B. Himalaya	Evans	P & O. S. N & Co
C. & R. Konig	Coltzon	A. S, & Co
D. & E. Strathfullan	Mecksenle	W. & A. C. & Co
F. Sangola	Scott	M. M. & Co
H. Abydos	Davis	B. & A S & Co
K. City or Sparta	McGregor	K. N. & Co.
M. Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N. Hallington	Rodgers	J. F. & Co
P. Chupra	Macfadlen	M. M & Co

V. DOCK.

2. Beehvana	Buckley	T. M. & Co
4. Saigon Maru	Namaquchi	O. S. K.
5. Fultala	Cocklin	M. M. & Co
9. Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
7. Kybles	Fridins	W. & A. G. & Co
15, Ardgair	Auld	J. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co
Begum	Ellis	T. M. & Co
Clan Lamont	Turton	P. F. & Co
Cleopatra	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
Duffield	Biddick	W & A. & Co
Dunrobin	Carr	
Elgin	Patta.	
E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co
Elysia	Coverly	W. & A. G. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
Inkenturn	Garstens	W. & A. G. & Co
Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Beresford	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Onda	Pittarn	M. M. & Co
Queen Adelaide	Ritson	W. & A. G. & Co
Roma	Greenbury	K. M. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Hashmits	N. Y. K.
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
Strathgarry	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathgarry	Crane	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & Co Gram & Co
Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co
Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. Z. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	The Bombay & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	M. O A. G. & Co
Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Liverpool to Port Said.

Macdonald Mrs., 2 children 2 infts. & nurse	M'Lean Mrs. M'Lean Miss

Liverpool to Bombay.

Aitken Miss F.	Holttum Mr. A. K.
Barry Mrs. M.	Holttum Mrs. & infts.
Bevis Miss	Jenkin Mr. C. O. F.
Broadman Mrs. & infts.	Mansfield Mrs. O & infts.
Brunskill Lieut. B.	Marsh Mrs. Cunliffe, 2 infts. and nurse
Clearly Mrs. & Infts	Miller Miss M. G.
Cole Miss	Miller Mr. W. H.
Couch Miss	Miller Mrs. & infts.
Cox Mr. A. S.	Mitchell Mr. G. K.
Crockart Mr. Andrew	Mitchell Mrs. G. K.
Daniels Mr. J. S.	Moberley Capt.
Davidson Miss	Moberley Mrs. infts. & nurse
Davidson Miss	O'Hara Dr. Margaret
Dixon Mr. Thos.	Rennie Miss M. G.
Dixon Miss	Robertson Mrs. R. S. and infts.
Dixon Miss	Shaw Mr. J. T.
Dudgeon Miss May	Smith Miss M. C. Mellis
Dunston Mrs. A.	Smithers Mr. A. C.
Eldredge Mrs. M.	Smithers Mrs.
Fenton Mrs. D. A., infts. & native servant	Sommerville Miss A.
Fry Mr. W.	Stowell Miss
Greenfield Miss H. F.	Symonds Miss M. E.
Grethy Capt. F. A. L. De	Taylor Miss H.
Gruchy Mrs. De & infts.	Thomas Mr. T. J.
Hancock Mr. A.	Turner Mr. H. J. C.
Hemmy Mrs. E.	Weller Rev. J. R.
Hewat Miss A. J. G.	Young Rev. P. N. F.

Liverpool to Karachi.

Austen-Leigh Miss D.	Lobb Mr. E. B.
Austen-Leigh Miss H.	Wheeler Mrs. infts. & ayah
Elwood Major B. P.	Wheeler Miss
Elwood Mrs.	Turner Mr. C. H.

Marseilles to Port Said.

Mogg Capt. R. Rees	Mogg Mrs. Rees

Marseilles to Bombay.

Adams Major G. S.	Martineau Mrs., child, infts. and governess
Barnes Lieut. Col J. P.	Murray Lieut. Col. C. F. T., M. V. O.
Borland Mrs.	Palthe Mr. D. W.
Borland Master J.	Peel Mrs. R.
Borland Miss Marie	Pfeifer Mrs. F.
Borland Miss Nancie	Pont Miss A. H.
Bradford Miss M.	Richardson Mr. A. W.
Curnow Mr.	Richardson Mrs.
Crosble Mr.	Roberts Col. E. S.
Crosble Mrs.	Rodgers Mr. C.
Cornes Mr. J.	Rodgers Mrs. & child
Cornes Mrs. & Infts.	Steven Mr. W. D.
Dain Mr. J. R.	Steven Mrs., 2 infts. and nurse
Eddis Mr. A. M'D.	Slinger Mr. R.
Elphinstone Mr.	Slinger Mrs.
Elphinstone Mrs., infts. & Ayah.	Stenning Mrs., child & nurse
Gale Mr. H.	Stork Mr. D. J.
Gale Mrs.	Stork Mr.
Graves Mr. E.	Stork Mrs.
Gregory Miss E. J.	Sykes Miss H. M.
Guinness Mrs. A. W.	Umpherston Miss A. M.
Keays Major R. W. C.	Willink Miss J.
Lawrie Mr. A. G. W.	Young Mr. H.
Lawrie Mrs.	Young Mrs.
M'Cormick Rev. W. L.	Young Mrs. C. F. G.
M'Culloch Mr. R. L.	
M'Culloch Mrs.	
M'Leod Capt. R. D. C.	
Martin Miss I. O.	

Marseilles to Karachi.

Bray Mr. D.	Northwood Mr.
Bray Mrs., child and Governess	Phillips Mrs. R. S.
Evens Lieut. Col. G. F. W.	Pont Mr. L. V.
Hutchinson Lt. Col. G. A. Ford	Stead Mr. H.
Kenyon Mr. J.	The Kaurani Shanshere Singh
Kenyon Mrs.	Turner Mrs. C. H.

Port Said to Bombay.

Psalidas Mr. P.	Schonemann Mr F. W.
Robinson Col. W. H. B.	Schonemann Mrs.
Robinson Mrs. & child	Tourtorlis Mr. C. M.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1

Consols 2½ %	72 13-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-30.¼
Rentes 3 %	87¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49½
Bar Silver Spot	27 9-16
" 2 months hence	27 1-2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by Inndia selling	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 5-8
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	413-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	4 1-4
Interest 7 day market loans	4 5-8
Amount paid into the Bank of England £125,000.	

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market presented a very firm tone to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-3, it gradually improved and touched Rs. 95-6-6 but finally closed at Rs. 95-5-5 for 30th November delivery. A fair amount of business was done during the course of the day.

SHARES.

The Share Market witnessed a better feeling to-day and an improvements in the rates of several Mill Shares was noticed. The present low rates are attracting investors.

Davids improved to Rs. 440 but closed at Rs. 435.

Fazuls after touching Rs. 450 declined to Rs. 442-8 at the close.

Finlay changed hands at Rs. 290 in a big lot.

Swans were in demand at Rs. 255.

Crescent remained neglected at Rs. 101-4.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares stood firm in the vicinity of Rs. 40 and a large business was done in them at this rate.

Bank of India Shares declined to Rs. 64-4.

Tapti Valley Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 562-8.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 193 and Preference to Rs. 169.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	21,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Fair demand Steady	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Easy	
Tone of Manchester Market:—	
Enquiry	
Mid Americans	7·65 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·25 d

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, November 1s.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports			71,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain			37,000
Day's Exports to Continent			52,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13·41.	Previous price 13·47.	Closing	
Futures at New York Mar. 13.47.	Previous price 13·47.	Closing	

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to favourable weather reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 14.10.	Previous price 14.19		
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-4.	Previous price 13·3-4.		

Tone of Spot Cotton :— Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans; Jan.	Holiday.	Previous price 13.70,	
Futures at New Orleans; Mar.	Holiday	Previous price 13.74.	

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10·3-8
Demand Bills	4.85
Silver Commercial Bars	59·3-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"	Very firm but Steady
"Cloths"	Quiet price Steady
Weft American 54's	12 5-8
" Egyptian 80's	19
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet
Weft Egyptain 32's	13¼
Twist 32's W.T.C.	11
" 32's B.	11¾
" 36's W.T.C.	11¾
" 36's B.	11¾
" 42's	12 3-8
" American 60's	17¾
" Egyptian 60's	17 3 4
" " 80's	22
Grey Shirtings 36" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7-9½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8-6
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-2
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-3½
Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Llepmans No. 1500	
Cloths Gunnels 36" G. 20 clf	13-10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11¼
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	113-4
F G.F. Tinnivelly clf Liverpool	611-16
Buyers or sellers.	Sellers
Months	Nov.-Dec.
Water Twist American 30's	11¼
" " " 40's	12¾
Mule " " " 50's	13
" " " 50's	13 5-8
" " " 60's	15
" " Egyptian 40's	17¼
" " " 50's	17¼
" " " 60's	18¼

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 3.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B £ 73½; Copper Braziers £88½; Yellow Metal 7½. Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B Antwerp. 4-13-9. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool. 10-12-6. Basic Steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. India. 5-5-0.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6 ;value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; Oct.-Nov.; antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Nov.-Dec.; antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 48; Oct.-Nov.; antwerp; sellers, quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 45½; Nov.-Dec.; antwerp; sellers. quiet but steady. Calcutta Linseed 44-3; Nov.-Dec.; London nearest value, quiet.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36½; Nov.-Dec.; London sellers. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 35½; Nov.-Dec.; Hull done firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3½; Oct.-Nov.; value, quiet.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. 34½; sellers Jan.-Feb.; steady. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. 33; sellers Feb.-March; firm.

Australian.—South Australian 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-2½; nominal Jan.-March; German Beet-root 88 % 9-6½; sellers October; German Beet-root 88 % 9-10½; sellers May; quiet rather easier. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-10½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; very quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-0½; November; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; November; value. Java Sugar nothing doing unchanged.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; Nov.-Dec.; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-7½; Nov.-Dec.; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-6; Nov.-Dec.; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-7½; Nov.-Dec.; value. Still nothing doing.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42½; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers quiet but steady.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-18; Nov.-Dec.; Hull sellers firm.

Goat skin sale closed today dull. Goat skin offered 1,270,000. Sheep skin offered 1,851,000. Sheep skins Good :—Dull and Easier.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nov. 2.

The American market has sagged a little to an extent of 4 to 6 points. Though the market seems somewhat heavy at present both here and in America, there are many things to be considered in forming an opinion as to the probable action of the market

The official estimate of this season's crop will be published early next month but many a leading authorities in the Trade have published their estimates under 14 million bales.

We give below the crop estimate for the season 1913-14 from Mr. W. J. Davis who has been remarkbly correct in previous years in forecasting the size of the cotton crop.

STATES.	BALES.
North Carolina	9,74,000
South Carolina	15,00,000
Georgia	23,70,000
Florida	75,000
Alabama	18,90,000
Mississippi	11,00,000
Louisiana	3,90,000
Texas	35,00,000
Arkansas	7,60,000
Oklohama	6,50,000
Tennesse, Virginia Missouri etc.,	3,75,000
Total Bales	13,084,000

Even if we take the maximum crop of 14 million bales we must surely deduct 2 million bales for untenderable cotton and 500,000 to 600,000 bales unspinnable cotton. These figures speak for themselves.

The world's consumption requirements as agreed by all authorities is no less than 15 million bales.

The situation will surely tell upon the prices and the Continental spinners are already so much alarmed that they are seriously thinking to run their Mills one day in the week short.

Bullish enthusiasm will be noticed at the proper time when the Bull forces again display their strength and play the market for a good advance.

The Government crop estimate for Egyptian cotton crop is 7,595,000 cantars 1,054,600 bales compared withl last year 1.076,400 bales (A cantar nearly 100 lbs.).

The local market is quiet with quotations for Good Broach and F. G. Bengal at Rs. 317 and Rs. 247 respectively.

The local spinners and shippers for Japan neglect the market at this stage and are creating a considerable short interest which is bound to be filled in eventually at higher prices.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 564,000 as against 508,000 bales last week and 529,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:

	1913	Last week	1912.
Great Britain B/S.	143,000	63,000	212,000
Continent ,,	284,000	245,000	297,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 840,000 bales as compared with 783,000 bales last week and 997,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports up-to the week ending 31st October, was 519,000 bales as against 482,000 bales last week and 493,000 bales last year.

Visible supply and total into sight.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913	Last week	1912.
American	3,145,000	2782,000	3,567,000
Other kinds	688,000	640,000	479,000

The total into sight show 4,540,000 bales against last week 3,780,000 bales and 4,410,000 same period last year.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1

	Bales.
Total in Sight	4,540 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	376,000
East Indian Visible Supply	155,000
American Visible Supply	3,145,000
Other "	157,000
Total Sales	54,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	
East Indian Stock	14,000
East Indian Forwarded	500
East Indian Actual Export	
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	
American Afloat	380,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	446,000

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
N D.	7·24	7·2
D. J.	7·20	7·1
J. F	7·19	7·1
F. M.	7·19	7·1
M. A	7·18	7·1
A M	7.18	7·1
M. J.	7.17	7·1
J. J.	7·14	7·1
J. A.	7·11	7·0

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	5.000
Total Imports	21.000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
N. D.	7·24	7.28
D. J	7·20	7.2
J. F.	7·19	7.22
F. M.	7·18	7.28
M. A.	7·18	7.23
A. M.	7·17	7.21
M. J.	7.14	7.14
J. J.	7.11	7.31

CHARGE DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Jagmohandas Bhagwandas Choksi was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of diamond and ruby ear-rings valued at Rs. 600.

The charge against the accused was that he was given the ear-ring on approval on the 8th of March last, by one Dahyabhai Punamchand. It was further alleged that he subsequently mortgaged the article to one Mathuradas Bhimji for Rs. 400 and left Bombay.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he purchased the ornaments and paid Rs. 90 towards them a few days after the purchase.

His Lordship discharged the accused, stating it was a matter for the Civil Court.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. write us as follows, under date London, Oct. 16th:

GOLD.

About three-quarters of a million sterling arrived in the form of bar gold, for a portion of which there was a Continental demand. The bar gold to be shipped to India this reek is £130,000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Oct. 9th, £86,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 10th, £33,000 in bar gold.
Oct 15th, £80,000 in bar gold.

Withawdrals were made as under:—

Oct. 10th £20,000 in sovereigns for Malta.
Oct. 14th, £100,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.
Oct. 15th, £20,000 in sovereigns for India.

During the week the net influx was £59,000.

SILVER.

The undertone remains steady.

Supplies are not at all free, so that prices have been influenced easily either way by the slight excess or shortage revealed at the daily fixing.

Covering—from China or the Indian Bazaars as the case might be—has been usually the order of the day, whilst a few Continental orders, by no means large, have assisted in absorbing the limited amount offered for sale.

The Indian Government apparently has completed its shipments from London for the present. The total during the last three weeks has reached £3,000,000, and is, of course, exclusive of any which may have been bought from China.

An Indian Currency Report received on the 11th instant showed a reduction of no less than 170 lakhs in the total of silver rupees held in the currency reserve. Possibly, in the next return, there may be shown additions to the reserve described as "Silver under Coinage."

An Indian Government Statement was cabled on the 13th instant to the effect that there has been a partial failure in the latter half of the monsoon, most pronounced in the North-west of the United Provinces and in the adjoining areas of Rajputana and Central India, in which tracts little rain has fallen since the middle of August.

However, the dispatch concludes by stating "Much, however, depends in the Spring crops, the prospects of which it is too early to forecast. Good rain within the next month and at intervals during the cold weather would effect an enormous improvement."

One thing is very plain. The great material prosperity which has been enjoyed during the last five years in India has not only given its inhabitants stamina to resist a certain amount of adversity, but it has also strengthened, to a very marked degree, the hands of the Government in dealing with agricultural conditions, should they prove unfavourable.

It will be observed that there has been some tendency to increase the premium on spot silver; this is not unnatural with so much bear covering to be done, and such limited supplies to meet that demand.

The stock in Bombay has fallen from £475,000 to £420,000; the offtake is rather better at 70 bars a day.

Shanghai reports better at 70 bars

Shanghai reports a stock of £6,200,000 compared with £6,270,000 last week.

No shipment of silver has been made during the week from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are both 1/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Oct. 10th, 28 1/8 cash 28 1/16 2 mos.
Oct. 11th, 28 1/4 cash 28 3/16 2 mos.
Oct. 13th, 28 1/4 cash 28 3/16 2 mos.
Oct. 14th, 28 5/16 cash 28 3/16 2 mos.
Oct. 15th, 28 1/4 cash 28 1/8 2 mos.
Oct. 16th, 28 1/4 cash 28 3/16 2 mos.

Average for the week, 28.239 cash 28.156 2 mos.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. ozd. Nominal.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP BUREAU.

The Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau, an association founded to promote friendly feelings between this country and China, particularly through cooperation with Chinese students—of whom there are now several hundreds studying in England—and others during their residence in this country, has opened temporary offices at 17, Bouverie-street, E. C.

It is hoped that the bureau may, on a voluntary basis, fulfil with regard to such students many of the functions which India House discharges under Governm auspices in the case of Indians, says "The Times." At the same time it is intended that the bureau shall be ready to provide information and introductions to Englishmen going out to take up professional or business positions in China.

The chairman of the bureau is Mr. T. Edmund Harvey, M.P., the treasurer, Mr. Henry Lloyd Wilson, of Birmingham, and the secretary, Mr. H. Wilson Harris, while the first list of members of the committee includes the Right Hon. J. W. Wilson, M.P., Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., General Chang, of Peking, Professor Michael Sadler, and Mr. P. C. K. Tyau, of the Chinese Legation.

With regard to Sir Hugh Barnes's resignation from the India Council it seems unlikely the vacancy will be filled in view of Lord Crewe's avowed intention to modify the constitution of the Council, says an Allahabad message.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Viceroy will hold a levee in Calcutta on the 24th December.

Sir Thomas Sutherland is a member of the committee urging participation in the Exhibition at San Francisco.

The Commander-in-Chief has left Kashmir for Lahore where he will be head of the directing staff at staff exercies.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, will leave Simla for Delhi on the 8th instant.

Quite a number of Secretariat officials and others are leaving Simla within the next few days to give evidence before the Islington Commission at Delhi.

Accommodation at Delhi has been taken up there for the members of the Tibetan Conference who will move down from Simla some time this month.

The project estimate for Imperial Delhi will reach the Government of India in the Public Works Department within the next week or ten days.

The S. P. G. Society has sent £3,000 to the authorities of the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, as its first contribution towards the building fund of the institution.

Surgeon-General Sloggett, Director, Medical Services, has been selected to succeed Sir W. L. Gubbins as Director-General Army Medical Services at Home when the appointment falls vacant next March.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. D. Fraser, Deputy Director of Military Works, will take up the Kashmir appointment in the place of Lieut.-Col. Joly de Lotebiniere, his place at the Army Head Quarters being taken by Col. Nanton.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, has cancelled his tour to Madras. He will leave for Delhi on the 3rd and return to Simla on the 5th. Sir William's tour to Calcutta remains unchanged.

The Bishop of Tinnevelly, Dr. Acheson Williams, and the Bishop in Travancore and Cohin, Dr. Gill, who recently went on a visit to Australia to attend the Commonwealth Church Congress at Brisbane have returned to their dioceses.

It is understood a large member of railway directors will visit India this cold weather among whom will be Sir Frederick Upcott, Chairman of the East Indian Railway, and Mr. Neville Priestly, of the South Indian Railway. The appointment of the former, however, to the Railway Commission at Home may compel him to change his plans.

The Agricultural Comference will begin at Coimbatore in the first week of December this year. It is expected both Sir Robert Carlyle, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and Sir Edward Maclagan, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department, will attend. They would leave Delhi for Coimbatore about the 4th of December.

It is the understood intention of the Government to divide the present Phulkian States Agency into two parts, the first to contain the States proper namely Patiala, Nabha and Jind and the other to consist of Bhawalpur and Faridkot. As the Political Agent for the first division the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gurdon of the Political Department have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Messrs. Nundan Pershad and Ram Narain, Bankers of Cawnpore, entertained Mr. Mazharal Haque at dinner on Friday night in the hall of the Ganges Lodge. Some of the most prominent Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Cawnpore were present and the company included a number of Mahomedan gentlemen from the mofussil who were present in Cawnpore. Among others Dr. M. N. Ganguli, Mr. H. S. Hossein and Syed Fazhur Rehman made short speeches complimentary to the guest of the evening and suited to the occasion. Mr. Mazharal Haque replied in a neat little speech. The dinner was a great success.

ARREST OF AN HEIRESS.

ALLEGED FORGED WILL.

The mystery of an alleged forged will is being investigated by the judicial authorities at Albi, in the South of France, says the "Daily Mail."

Mme. Marty Deville, an author and journalist, who ten years ago inherited a magnificent country estate and a large fortune from her uncle, M. Marty, has been arrested (as previously stated) and charged with having forged the will under which she benefited to the exclusion of other relatives.

A short time ago Mme. Deville was sued in the Albi courts for £4 which a butcher claimed. In support of her case she produced a series of account books which had been kept from year to year by her uncle showing that the bill had been paid long ago. The judge then noticed certain alterations and additions in the books, and subsequently they were compared with the original of the will by which ten years previously Mme. Deville had become the owner of M. Marty's chateau and a fortune of over £16,000. A striking similarity was noticed between the signature on the will and the handwriting in which the alterations and substitutions had been made in the butcher's book. A warrant was thereupon issued for Mme. Deville's arrest.

When she saw that arrest was inevitable, Mme. Deville is alleged to have swallowed a quantity of laudanum, but not enough to cause more than a temporary indisposition. The judicial authorities are now investigating the deaths of both M. Marty and his wife. Mme. Marty's death was ascribed to mushroom poisoning, but it is pointed out that she was a chronic invalid and unlikely to have partaken of such a dish. M. Marty, who was seventy-five years of age in 1902, died exactly a month after his wife.

Mme. Deville occupied a prominent position in the society of Albi. She entertained largely, possessed a powerful motor-car, and took a prominent part in local political affairs.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

"The Artful Dodger."

"Saturday Review."—One of Mirabeau's youthful admirers left a wondrous picture of his first meeting with the great man of the mob. We see Mirabeau, towards the close of their talk, putting his hand patronisingly on the shoulder of the youth—who, writing about it years after, exclaims, "I can still feel that claw of fire!"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has a claw too, which he raises when he wants the rabble to shout, but it is scarcely a claw of fire. Moreover, one or two of its talons do not seem—judging by his opening speech at Bedford—to be quite so long as they were: they may have been cut by the Marconi affair, or perhaps at the advice of some humaner colleague who thinks it not nice for a Cabinet Minister to wear his nails so long. Mr. Masterman says he inspires passionate hate or passionate love. Well, at least he need not exactly inspire any of us just now with passionate fear. We have been given a week to look over and think about his land speech at Bedford and the impression it leaves on us is one not of power, but essentially of artfulness. He is abundantly clever—there is no denying it. Perhaps he is the cleverest man on his side though this may be disputed. But it seems to end at cleverness. He wants the bones and thews of the larger men.

Set him, for example, beside Cobbett, a land reformer, and at once he appears a mannikin.

In his speech at Bedford, as we expected, he had not a single working reform to propose. It is as we thought—he sets out to "burst" a land system, but has no plan, no real suggestion even, for building one. He drops part of the Limehouse manner for the occasion it is true, and instead of abusing the landowners professes to see in them people not worse than the ordinary run. Yet he sets out by utterly misrepresenting their attitude towards their property and towards those who work under or for them. The whole speech is compact of misrepresentation, artful and ignorant, but the art and the ignorance are so blended that we cannot often tell which exactly is at work. We may take a point or two for example—but we cannot be sure whether they illustrate chiefly his ignorance or chiefly his artfulness.

The Land Question.

"The Nation."—Those Conservative critics who find Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Bedford "vague," "moderate," or even "dull," will do well to ask themselves what its author meant by it. "Moderation" is so often mere gentlemanly slang for a statement stripped bare of force, feeling, and pertinence, that we shall take it that neither the Chancellor nor the Cabinet will be complimented by that kind of description of it. But if there is substantial matter of agreement between the two parties as to a radical treatment of the land question, the Bedford speech is not so framed as to discourage it. Obviously there are some features of the Unionist programme—such as its assent to the principle of a minimum wage for agricultural labor and the proposal to provide common paturage—which are also appropriate to the Liberal scheme. Nor is the Bedford speech a mere exercise in landlord baiting. It is an indictment of the system of holding land in large estates, and of dividing the product among landlords, occuping farmers, and a landless laboring class. There are good and bad men in all classes, holding all kinds of opinions, which may or may not affect their conduct. And, as a matter of fact, the testimony of all sides—notably of the Land Inquiry Committee—establis es the fact that amid the vain expense and unreflecting selfishness of much modern wealth, the English landlords present some shining examples of knowledge and thrifty care in the management of their possessions and of the men and women who maintain them. Indeed, when the State comes in to protect the weak, or to build up a higher form of human economy, it usually works under the formula of the "model landlord," or the "model employer." There are many villages in England where wages are tolerable and housing fairly good. There are many landlords who freely concede security of tenure, do not over-preserve, do not encourage sporting tenants, and, if damage is done by game, allow for it in the rent, or give adequate compensation. Such men live honorable lives themselves and enable others to live them.

Averting Civil War.

"The Spectator."—The prospect of avoiding civil war through the exclusion of Ulster—the only way left us of avoiding such war if the Liberals will have neither the Referendum nor a general election—has improved greatly during the week, and as we write the omens are distinctly favourable. The most favourable sign of all is, of course, Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at Dundee—the essential portion of which we have placed at the head of this article—which neutralizes, and far more than neutralizes, the aggressive and combative speeches made earlier by Mr. Devlin and Mr. McKenna. There is, of course, a great deal in Mr. Churchill's speech from which we not only wholly dissent, but which in ordinary times would provoke from us strong criticism and protest. We do not, however, mean to dwell upon any of these points or to argue with him and his party upon matters of detail. Such argument just now would not only be dangerous but would in the strictest sense be irrelevant. We must keep our eyes fixed steadily upon the object. We must never forget that what we are doing now is not looking for an ideal settlement of the Irish question, but for something much narrower, much more immediate, and so for the moment much more vital—the problem of how to avoid civil war. It is to that point that the Irish question is now narrowed down. Every Unionist, every supporter of social order, every patriot, every good citizen, whatever be his particular politics or particular views, must, if his pretensions to good citizenship are not a name, concentrate all his energies upon that essential consideration.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK AND WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE GENTS' HOUSE

HIGH GRADE

Lounge Suits,

Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,

293 Hornby Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

MARVELOUS NEW REMEDY.

ODMAN'S

CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.

"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it today, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

FIRE KING.

A New Chemical Fire Engine.

To be used as a domestic safeguad.

A very simple appliance, which can be worked by a boy at an emergency. It can be kept ready for use for any length of time. You safeyuard your house entirely against fire Risks if you have a Fire King.

Price Rs. 40.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Kalbadevi Road. Dhobitalao, BOMBAY.

Ready November 1st.

ASK FOR

Typewriter Carbons

AND

Ribbons of the famous

"QUEEN" Brand

Best in Use.

Moderate In Price.

Sole Agents:—

UNVALA & Co.,

36. Churchgate St.,

Fort, BOMBAY.

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

FOOTBALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Last Saturday's Association football results were not altogether in accordance with form, especially in those matches in which London teams were engaged. Chelsea were only beaten by a single goal at Newcastle, although there was reason to think that they would be decisively defeated.

Tottenham Hotspur disappointed their friends by their failure to defeat Bradford City at White Hart Lane. They were undeniably the better team, but their luck was out, and they had to be content with one point from a goalless game.

One of the most astonishing results of the day was that at Craven Cottage where Blackpool failed to score.

Blackburn Rovers now enjoy the distinction of being the only undefeated team in the First Division; Bury and Barnsley share the honour in the Second Division; and Swindon are the only side with a clean sheet in the Southern League.

But for one false step Manchester United have done everything required, and to-day they make a splendid second to Blackburn Rovers with a 12 out of a possible 14 points. Not the least brilliant of their performances was their victory at Burnley last Saturday where they won by the odd goal in three. Very few clubs visit Burnley and win. Even when in the Second Division Burnley were always a terror to First League Clubs in Cup ties. The season is still very young, but one is almost tempted even now to allocate the championship of the League to Blackburn Rovers or Manchester United.

It was an unexpected thing to see West Bromwich Albion defeated by three goals to nil at Middlesborough, thereby giving the Home team its first win of the season. Up till then the Albion had lost only six goals in six matches. The only excuse of West Bromwich is that they had Buck injured, and while this would explain partly the loss of the goals, it hardly accounts for the failure of the forwards to score. In one match the Albion scored four goals; in the other six they have only scored five, a fact which points to a weakness in driving home the attack.

Sunderland did not fail at Derby, but they are not yet in that convincing form that made them the most brilliant team of last season, and one wonders when they are to begin in earnest. Aston Villa are creeping up, thanks to a win over Sheffield on Wednesday, but they are still a long way behind, and no doubt their bad start will be a serious handicap.

With a little luck Chelsea might have drawn or even won at Newcastle, but when a club is down, nothing comes off for them. Still, the form of Chelsea was encouraging. Preston North End yet without a win—are also the victim of bad fortune. Against Oldham Athletic they could do everything but score, and the visitors won by the only goal of the match. No team, on the other hand, could be doing better than Sheffield United. Their victory over Everton by four goals to one was one of the best performances of the day. The Sheffield might easily have a long run of luck, and in the meantime those teams who have already met them may thank their stars.

Bury keep winning and even if they do have a bad time later on, they will now take a good deal of catching up.

There will be a hard fight for the leading place in the Second Division. Woolwich Arsenal's win at Huddersfield will give them the necessary confidence for the bigger ordeals they will have to face soon. Almost everything depends upon their forwards being able to get a few goals. The defence is good enough. Stonely is a long way their best forward, and perhaps the line as played at Huddersfield is the best they have got. Fulham's failure to beat Blackpool was a tremendous surprise, and probably the injury to Lee had something to do with the lack of goals. But as I have said before, Fulham are a team of surprises. With the same number of games played Fulham are only a couple of points behind Bury. It would be rather odd if the two London Second League Clubs were to gain promotion.

Notts County rather spoiled their chances by only drawing with Glossop, a club that has been any team's victims this season. Stockport Country gave themselves a lift by winning at Bradford, and Bristol City astonished most people by defeating Hull City in the Yorkshire Town. Leicester Fosse did well to defeat Clapton Orient, although they had to fight hard for the only goal scored, Leeds City was another of the visiting clubs, to win, and the Wolves are now occupying quite a humble place on the League List. Poor Notts Forest cannot win a match anyhow, but they did rather well to lose by only one goal at Lincoln.

The victory of the Southern Leaguers over the Irish League last Saturday by 4—1 in Ireland seemed only one more proof of the talent in the South, but the Southern League fell with a thud from their high estate when they met the Scottish League on the following Monday at Glasgow, as mentioned below. Swindon are amazing goal scorers, and to get six against Coventry speaks volumes for a forward line that lacked the services of that international Fleming. Their record of seven played, seven won, with 22 goals to 5 will take a lot of beating. Westham did nearly as well against Southampton—who gave away as many goals—five—as they had lost in their previous seven matches. One of the most tragic things of all is the failure of Millwall to win a match. True, they have lost but one, but it seems strange to find a team as strong as Millwall without a solitary win. They made their sixth draw against Gillingham, neither side scoring a goal. Crystal Palace keep pegging away, and their win at Bristol, over Bristol Rovers, keeps them well in the fighting line. Norwich City were the only visiting team to win, and their success at Exeter was as welcome as it was unexpected. The only goal of the game went to the East Anglian team.

There was a surprising result to Scottish and Southern Leagues game at Glasgow on Monday, for the Southern Leaguers who had gained such a pronounced victory over the Irish League side on Saturday, were defeated by 5 goals to 0.

In view of the fact that various encounters between the Scottish and Southern Leagues had furnished some very close struggles the Southerners show came as a great disappointment to the crowd of 11,000 who had hoped to see an interesting game. Not since 1892, when England overwhelmed Scotland at Ibrox Park, has a representative team been so thoroughly outclassed.

So ineffective were the Southern forwards on Monday that in the course of the match they did not force a single corner kick, while Scotland's goalkeeper had only two really hard shots to stop one of them perhaps the best in the match, being from a free kick.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Glasgow Rangers equalled Celtic's record of winning the Glasgow Cup four years in succession when they defeated Third Lanark by 3—0 at Hampden Park on Saturday. In the twenty-seven years of the competition it was the first time Rangers and Lanark had met in the final, and after the latter team's surprise victory against Celtic great interest was taken in the game, the attendance numbering about 60,000 with total drawings amounting to £1,500. Rangers were the better lot in every division and it was only during the first thirty minutes that Third Lanark looked like making a good fight of it. After Reid had scored Rangers took charge of the game, and before the interval Bennett got a second goal, with the best shot of the afternoon. Reid scored a third goal in the second half, but the most brilliant forward afield was the youngest Paterson, at outside left for Rangers, and throughout his work astonished the spectators. The best forward for Third Lanark was Riley, the Burnley outside left, who was making his first appearance, and on Saturday's form he will undoubtedly strengthen the Cathkin team's front rank.

The outstanding features of the League programme were Dumbarton's first defeat and Kilmarnock's first victory. How Dumbarton have gone so long without defeat has astonished everybody who has seen them play, but Hibernians did not take long to find out their weak spots, and on Saturday they were many. The Edinburgh forwards played brilliant football, scoring three times through Williamson, Fleming and Hendren. Kilmarnock had to fight very hard for their first victory, Raith Rovers' forwards chief weakness being near the goal.

Celtic journeyed to Aberdeen where a very soft goal gave them a victory which on play was not their due. Dundee played Mogg at centre against Hamilton Academicals, and though he scored the only goal of the game, he was hardly a success. It was an interesting game, and Academicals were unlucky to lose both points. Queen's Park did well to take one point from Ayr United, considering that they had to play the whole second half without Purcell, their left back, who was injured. Airdrieonians and St. Mirren were too good for Motherwell and Clyde respectively. Paterson scored the winning goal for the Airdrie team after a hard and fast match, in which the goalkeeping on both sides was brilliant. Clyde's form on their own ground against St. Mirren gained a somewhat easy victory, Kyle, Sowerby and Elmore each scoring. A draw was a good result of the Falkirk—Morton game, Thompson the old Liverpool player, scoring for Falkirk, and Seymour for Morton.

The following are the League tables as they stood on Monday last:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

RESULTS TO SATUKDAY, OCTOBER 4 Inclusive

	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lost	For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Blackburn Rovers...	8	7	1	0	26	7	15
Manchester United..	7	6	0	1	17	6	12
Tottenham Hostpur	8	4	2	2	14	11	10
West Bromwich A....	7	3	3	1	9	6	9
Oldham Athletic ...	7	4	1	2	13	14	9
Bolton Wanderers...	7	3	2	2	12	7	8
Bradford City...	7	2	4	1	7	7	8
Sunderland.....	8	3	2	3	15	14	8
Derby County.....	8	2	4	2	14	15	8
Everton.....	7	3	1	3	9	10	7
Newcastle United...	7	3	1	3	8	10	7
Burnley.....	8	2	3	3	14	11	7
Sheffield United.....	8	3	1	4	16	17	7
Aston Villa.....	7	2	2	3	7	8	6
Liverpool.....	7	2	2	3	8	10	6
Sheffield Wednesday	8	2	2	4	10	15	6
Middlesbrough.....	7	1	3	3	10	16	5
Manchester City....	7	1	2	4	10	13	4
Chelsea	7	1	1	5	7	16	3
Preston North End...	8	0	3	5	4	12	3

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4 (Inclusive).

	Pld.	Won.	Lost	Drn.	For.	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Bury	7	5	0	2	9	3	12
Notts County.....	9	4	2	3	16	9	11
Fulham.....	7	4	2	1	10	3	10
Leicester Fosse.....	8	5	3	0	16	7	10
Barnsley.....	6	3	0	3	9	5	9
Woolwich Arsenal....	7	4	2	1	9	5	9
Leeds City.....	6	4	2	0	14	9	8
Bristol City.....	7	3	1	3	14	9	8
Bradford.....	7	4	3	0	12	13	8
Wolverhampton W...	8	3	3	2	7	7	8
Clapton Orient.....	6	3	2	1	6	3	7
Hull City.....	6	3	2	1	8	5	7
Birmingham.....	7	2	3	2	8	12	6
Stockport County ..	7	2	3	2	9	14	6
Huddersfield Town...	7	1	3	3	4	8	5
Lincoln City.....	8	2	5	1	3	12	5
Blackpool.....	7	1	4	2	5	9	4
Glossop.....	7	1	4	2	6	15	4
Grimsby Town.....	7	1	4	2	4	11	4
Nottingham Forest...	8	0	7	1	4	17	1

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4 (Inclusive)

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Swindon.....	7	7	0	0	22	5	14
Crystal Palace.....	8	4	1	3	10	4	11
Reading.....	8	4	2	2	9	7	10
Portsmouth.....	7	4	3	1	8	9	9
Southampton.....	8	4	3	1	12	10	9
Northampton.....	8	3	3	3	12	12	9
Gillingham.....	9	4	4	1	13	12	9
West Ham.....	7	3	2	2	15	12	8
Brighton and Hove..	8	2	2	4	6	6	8
Norwich City.....	8	2	2	4	10	10	8
Plymouth Argle.....	8	3	3	2	9	11	8
Coventry City.....	9	3	3	3	10	20	8
Merthyr Town.....	7	3	3	1	4	9	7
Watford.....	10	2	5	3	13	17	7
Exeter City.....	7	2	3	2	4	4	6
Southend United....	7	2	3	2	11	14	6
Millwall.....	7	0	1	6	7	9	6
Queen's Park Rngrs	7	1	3	3	6	10	5
Cardiff City.....	7	1	4	1	7	10	3
Bristol Rovers	7	1	5	1	5	10	3

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4 (Inclusive).

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Ht of mdl'n'n	10	7	0	3	19	4	17
Dundee.....	10	8	2	0	19	9	16
Glasgow Ran.....	10	7	2	1	22	6	15
Celtic.....	10	7	2	1	21	8	15
Airdrieonians.....	10	4	2	4	12	9	12
Hibernians.....	10	5	4	1	16	11	11
Falkirk.....	11	2	3	6	10	17	10
Dumbarton.....	7	3	1	3	11	8	9
Greenock Mor.....	8	4	3	1	13	15	9
St. Mirren.....	9	4	4	1	14	8	9
Third Lanark.....	7	3	2	2	9	9	8
Motherwell.....	9	3	4	2	10	12	8
Clyde.....	8	2	3	3	9	13	7
Queen's Park.....	9	2	4	3	10	17	7
Patrick Thistle.....	9	2	5	2	10	13	6
Hamilton Acad.....	9	1	4	4	8	10	6
Kilmarnock.....	9	1	5	3	10	21	5
Ayr United.....	9	2	6	1	9	22	5
Aberdeen.....	10	1	6	3	7	15	5
Raith Rovers.....	10	1	6	3	7	18	5

RUGBY.

Blackheath fell from their high standard of the previous week, and lost to the Old Merchant Taylors by 7-5. The forwards rarely showed fire and dash, and on the few occasions when they did break away, the work was spoiled by wildness and lack of method. Coverdale and Cumberlege were as a consequence at a disadvantage, but both have played better, and the three-quarters were but a shadow of the line which operated against the Services. Owen, usually so dependable, could do nothing right and Guy Stokes seemed determined in his refusal to open but the game. Cook was the best of the four, while Walker showed that he possesses good hands and pace, though on Saturday he lacked the oportunity to use the latter.

The Taylors won perhaps more easily than the points (7-5) would suggest, and thoroughly deserved to do so. Their forwards had not a slacker among them, and their rushes were better controlled than those of the Club. The tackling, too, was very true, and it was rare that any one of the eight missed his man. Both Spencer and J. S. Ryan played well at half, and the threes, without being at all brilliant, were a better line than the opposition.

The contrast between the two backs was more marked. Sanders gave a splendid exhibition, his fielding of a greasy ball being perfect, and his kicking having direction and length. A. L. Stokes, for the Club, was shaky under pressure, and his tackling powers did him no credit.

There were fears of another surprise among the Harlequin supporters when Allen scored for Richmond in the first minute of the game, but these fears were proved groundless before the end. Richmond fully held their own forward but were outpaced behind, and though points were level at the interval (Lambert having scored for the 'Quins), a couple of tries by Lambert and Adrian Stoop, the first of which was converted, gave the home team an eight points' lead. MacBryan reduced the margin by dropping a goal. The final score was Harlequins 11 points, Richmond 7.

One of the best games was that at the Richmond Athletic Ground, where the Scots and Leysians drew at a try each. The home team had an advantage forward, but the smartness of the visiting backs in defence and attack staved off the defeat which always threatened. The surprise of the afternoon was at Wandsworth, where the Irish undaunted by the appearance of Clem Lewis in the ranks of the Welsh, actually won by 8 points to 5. The winners adapted themselves to the conditions admirably, and once in the lead they never looked like losing their hold on the game.

Leicester put a stopper on Northampton's "winning way". The "Tigers" have a large following, and 10,000 people saw some attractive football on Saturday. The visitors opened with a strong attack, but the pace beat them and before half time the home team had them well beaten. It was an all round triumph for the Midland Counties cup-holders, for they were superior in every department. Hopkins, Ward (2) Dalby and Timms scored the winners' tries? Bream placing three goals, and as Northampton could only respond with a try by Muddiman, they were beaten by 21 points to 3.

Gloucester again proved their worth, Swansea having to submit by a clear nine points.

Bristol came a cropper on their own ground before Abertillery who would seem to have a weakness for west country clubs' scalps. The Bristolians are sure to revive, for they are a useful side and their defeat by 8 points to 0 may provide the spur needed to bring them back to winning form.

The great match in South Wales between Newport and Cardiff was excellently contested and it would seem that the Welsh Union's efforts to better the standard of play are bearing fruit. The cramped methods so often adopted by these rivals were almost non-existent, and the game and the spectators benefited. Newport, though they only won through the agency of a dropped goal, were well deserving of their victory by 12 points to 8. All four tries were the result of splendid work.

Coventry ran up 46 points to 5 against St. Thomas' Hospital, and Neath beat Penarth by 13-5, while in the north the chief item was Hartlepool Rovers' fine win over Headingley by 23 points to 5.

Other matches ended as follow: Old Blues 22, Old Whitgiftians (h) 5; Old Millhillians (h) 5; Clifton 3; United Services (h) 10, Rosslyn Park 6; Old Alleynians 30, R. M. C. (h) 4; Edinburgh University (h) 6; Royal High School 3; Devon Albion (h) 15, Bath 6; Llanelly (h) 0, Aberavon 0; Birkenhead Park (h) 25, Sale 0; Cheltenham (h) 0, Cinderford 0; Liverpool (h) 13, Broughton Park 0.

OTHER SPORTS.

A representative of the New Zealand Hockey Association attended the meeting of the English Association held at the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, last Friday, to discuss the question of a tour by an English team in New Zealand next year. Nothing definite was settled, but it was announced that the question of terms is to be placed before the New Zealand authorities, who will cable to the English Association their decision, and the matter will be considered at a further meeting.

It was decided to play a match between an English Hockey Association team and Belgium, on November 1, at Beckenham, and a match between England and Germany, on November 8, also at Beckenham.

The England and Wales match was fixed to be played in the West of England on March 7, and the England v. Ireland match at Birmingham match on March 28.

The following were selected to play against Germany: W. R. West (Midlands), G. D. Birch (Midlands), J. A. Lovell (South), E. B. Crockford (South), R. B. Lagden (East), A. D. Stocks (South), W. F. Smith (East), S. H. Savile (East), S. H. Shoveller (South) C. S. N. Marcom (North), A. F. Leighton (East).

The final of the Manchester Professional Tennis Handicap has been won by Harry Lambert, professional at Lords, from eleven competitors, including nearly all the greatest players of the day. Lambert and Peter-Latham, the ex-champion and professional to Mr. J. O. M. Clark at Troon, got to the final. Latham was handicapped at scratch and had to concede Lambert 15 and a bisque. The final was a most interesting match.

Lambert won the first two sets comfortably at 6 games to 1 and 6 games to 3, but the third set was fought out game by game, the games being level from 1 all to 6 all. Both players were within a point of the deciding game but Lambert won it, and as Lambert was tiring it was anybody's match. Lambert, however, just managed to win the fourth and last set at 6 games to 4.

In the boxing match in Paris on Saturday between Georges Carpentier and the American Jeff Smith, the Frenchman was declared the winner on points. The match was one of twenty rounds. Carpentier gave the impression of being in want of training, but throughout the earlier part of the contest the fighting nevertheless went in his favour. In the thirteenth and three following rounds Smith had a rather marked advantage, but afterwards showed signs of exhaustion, and his opponent took full advantage of it. Smith had the advantage in six rounds, three were indecisive, and in all the rest Carpentier was the better man.

GOLF.

George Duncan, the Hanger Hill professional, won the open golf championship of France on Tuesday at Chantilly, Braid, Walton Heath, being second, and James Sherlock, Stocke Poges, third.

Duncan has thus gained a remarkable sequence of successes this month, as he took first prize in the medal competition at Weybridge less than a fortnight before and last week he won the £400 tournament at Walton Heath.

Even allowing for the fact that two of our greatest golfers, Harry Vardon and Ray, were unable to compete owing to their engagements in America, the performances of Duncan are noteworthy.

Of the younger men who have been battering at the hitherto impregnable citadel of the triumvirate—Vardon, Taylor and Braid—Duncan has always been recognised as the most likely to prove successful.

For several years he has been a good enough golfer to win the championship. The reason why he has not secured the blue riband or any other really great event was because he could not restrain his impetuosity. He might play superlative golf for one, two, or even three rounds, and then he would go to pieces.

This was the old Duncan—the Duncan who was always flattering only to deceive. But the new Duncan plays an entirely different game. It was noticed at Walton Heath last week that the further he went in the tournament the better he played, and it was the same in the French championships.

He failed to qualify in the last open championship, but, barring accidents, he ought to start a hot favourite at Prestwick next year. For George Duncan has arrived and the triumvirate will have to look to their laurels.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

MIKADO'S MESSAGE.

Reuter's special correspondent wired from Pekin on October 13:—

The Emperor of Japan telegraphed on October 12, the following cordial message to Yuan-Shi-Kai:

Your Excellency—We received your Excellency's announcement that you had been elected President of the Chinese Republic, and we hasten to express our cordial felicitations upon your high prefrement. We are deeply gratified to learn of your election, and are happy to regard the event as sufficient indication of the establishment of a permanent Government in China in place of the previously existing provisional regime.

We are accordingly well pleased to cause our Government immediately to extend to the Republic over whose destinies you are called to preside our full formal recognition. This early act of recognition is intended to manifest the continued sympathy and goodwill of our Empire for the Government of China. We make use of the occasion to wish the Republic of China, now so auspiciously inaugurated, peace and prosperity, and for your Excellency a full measure of health and happiness.

The Japanese Foreign Office congratulated Yuan-Shi-Kai on the inauguration ceremony in terms of special cordiality.

The Chinese President replied to the Japanese Foreign Office in French, and to the Japanese Emperor in English.

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN

Possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary Waverley Nib with the additional advantage that it saves frequent dipping. Retains sufficient ink to write 250 words with one dip

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by MacNiven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

A home concert

as varied as anyone could wish is to be had at any time by simply making a selection of records from the thousands available to all possessors of the "His Master's Voice" Gramophone.

Wherever

Music-lovers gather

all eyes search eagerly for the graceful, familiar outline of the wonder-instrument—the instrument that gives an entrancing performance of a symphonic poem, an instrumental solo palpitating with life, an operatic aria or a ballad glowing with the tone-colour of a celebrated artiste—the most versatile instrument known to the world.

Found in royal palaces the world over, this instrument, the "His Master's Voice" Gramophone, is the one with which the greatest artistes in the world have associated themselves exclusively.

Free Recitals gladly given, any day, by our Accredited Dealers all over the country. A whole concert of your own choosing can be arranged for by making an appointment with our Dealer, either in your own home or at his Salon.

The Instrument illustrated above is in figured Mahogany, at Rs. 675/-. There are other Cabinet Grands at from Rs. 325/- to 825/-, and many other models with external or internal horn from Rs. 85/- upwards. "His Master's Voice" Records cost from Rs. 2,8 upwards.

Write us to-day for name and address of our Accredited Dealer nearest you, also our Illustrated Brochures of Instruments and Records, Free.

The Gramophone Co., Ld.
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

G.—35.

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered.)

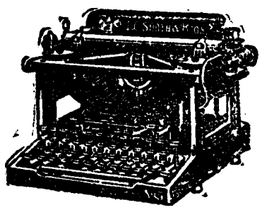
MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price Annas Eight Only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT, BOMBAY.



Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

12, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

FOOTBALL.

W. I. F. A. MEETING.

SOME ALTERATIONS IN RULES.

NO HOCKEY LEAGUE,

At a meeting of the Western India Football Association in their room at Green's Restaurant last week, several important points were discussed; Col. Vincent, commanding the Royal Garrison Artillery at Colaba, being in the chair. Such strides have been made in recent years with the Harwood League and Rovers' Tournament that ever increasing care has to be exercised in their control, a full Committee has to be elected for various departments and, considering that all offices are honorary, the secretarial work is even more than as much as two people can spare time for. They have, therefore, the public's thanks for all they have done during the Season, which has been a very full one, and the results are flattering. It is satisfactory indeed to note that a credit balance of Rs. 2,000 can be shewn for the past four months and charities will be benefitted to the extent of fifty per cent. of this. European institutions in Bombay and the military one up-country are to be the gainers.

So attractively does the Harwood League fill in the evenings of the monsoon months that one does not know what the public would do without it. There were so many entries that each team could only play others once instead of, as usual, twice and it was resolved that in future a division would be made. It is not fair to at once jump to the conclusion that teams reduced from the first to the second division would so far lack sporting instinct as to resent the action. One, therefore, cannot put off a twinge of disappointment in perusing the fresh rules and finding that the number of teams shall be restricted to seven and that the Association will only interest itself in these, even if they wisely stipulate that only two military elevens may compete. It may be pointed out that the League was initiated with the object of encouraging football amongst civilians of this town, and nothing would have been better than to give our young players a chance of improving themselves. This object would have been achieved had a junior division been formed, and if this is impracticable, now one hopes the executive will see their way to further extending their energies in 1'5. As the seriousness of the game increases the rules require ever more attention with strict supervision to see that they are adhered to. One of these, which comes none too soon, is that no civilian team shall include more than two naval or military players still attached, in fact it might not have been too severe had these been eliminated altogether.

It was anticipated with no little confidence that the present Hockey Season would be brightened in a similar manner to the Football one. Some ten years ago the subject was brought forward as the Aga Khan Tournament showed clearly enough that we have more than a sufficiency of capable teams locally. Since then, each year we have looked forward to the next for the inauguration of a League, but we have always been, and are now again, doomed to disappointment, as mentioned in recent notes, there is a feeling that clubs are not inclined to enter as they can get more games without and pay more attention to getting ready for the Tournament as well as taking less chances of injuries. We are not enlightened as to the reasoning of this, and it would be hard to find better training and gain more understanding between players than going through a League. As far as the general public can see no real effort has been made to get going with the idea. We are not placed in possession of the opinions of captains or hon. secretaries of local teams, though they have probably been asked for. If entries were invited through the medium of our newspapers, and were then found to be insufficient one would be prepared to accept the situation—at least for the present. Precisely the same difficulties were experienced in Calcutta some years ago, but we have only to take a casual glance at the state of affairs in field sports there now to see how these have been overcome. It was there also thought to be quite impossible, but when a real effort was made eight teams came forward. These were materially added to in subsequent years till now the difficulty is to devise plans by which a very full season may be got through. A Referee's Association and carefully selected committees have had to be formed, in fact practically nothing is left to be desired. Though the want of playing grounds is felt in Bombay, there is really no reason why Hockey should not flourish here even if a modest start be made and the same restriction as with football be necessary as to numbers of entrants. It would be very much more open than the Harwood League and would do away with a very lukewarm series of practice games which constitute all but a small slice of the season.

Following are the alterations referred to in a few of the rules of the W. I. F. A.:—

Rule 5.—The association shall be governed by a Council consisting of officers (i.e. a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary or joint secretaries and a treasurer) four trustees, three selected from the late Rovers' Football Club, and one from the late Harwood Association Football League, (the trustees shall be ex-officio members of the Council and shall not be liable to retire at any time for a period of five years for the formation of this Association their powers are in accordance with the trust deeds), and one representative of each senior club affiliated to the Association and also three members unattached to any club. The Officers of the Council shall be elected annually.

Rule 11.—Every playing member of an affiliated club shall be registered on a form to be supplied by the secretary of the Association. Players may be transferred from one club to another during the season but at the beginning of the season a player may register with any club he so desires without being transferred from the club for which he may have been registered during the previous season.

Rule 21.—A referees' committee, consisting of a chairman and five members shall be appointed by the Council at the first meeting of the Council after the annual general meeting. The rest of this rule to be left out.

Rule 11.—The referee and linesmen in all the competition matches shall be appointed by the Council.

Rule 13.—The duration of each match shall be 30 minutes each way, and the referee will allow for any time wasted, or lost through an accident or any other cause. An extra 20 minutes (i.e., 10 minutes each way) must be played in the case of all drawn matches (excepting semi-finals and finals), if in the opinion of the referee the light will be sufficiently favourable.

Rule 15.—Protests and appeals must be formally intimated to the referee, and the competing club at the time of the violation takes place and must be lodged by the protesting club with the secretary of the the Association within 30 minutes after the game. Any objections relative to ground, goal posts or other appurtenances of the game must be lodged with the referee before the match. All protests and appeals will be decided by the Council on the following day.

Rule 3.—The Harwood League competition shall be open to seven teams of which no more than two shall be military in Bombay, affiliated to the Western India Football Association and approved by the Council. In the event of any now teams wishing to enter the Horwood League trial matches to be arranged by the Council between the last team or teams in the League during the previous season and the new team or teams, and the winners of such trial matches to be accepted, and the losers withdrawn from the Harwood League. The Cup shall be competed for annually in accordance with the following rules.

Rule 4.—The competing teams shall number eleven players and while players of each team may be changed during the series of matches, individual players shall not be allowed to play for more than one competing club during the League, unless transferred in accordance with the Association Rules. A player must have been a member of the Club for which he proposes to play at least 14 days previous to the day fixed for playing the tie. Where a player is not qualified under this rule special application, should be made to the Council of the Association for permission to play. In the case of civilian teams, not more than two military or naval players still attached to the colours shall be eligible to play.

"LESLIE" CHALLENGE CUP.

Rule 1.—The competition shall be called the Western India Football Association Running Competition for the "Leslie" Challenge Cup, and shall be run under the A. A. A. Rules.

Rule 2.—The winners of the competition shall be entitled to hold the "Leslie" Challenge Cup for twelve months, returning it in time for the next season's competition, and in addition silver medals will be presented to each member of the winning team, and a gold medal to the runner recording the latest time.

THE DORSETS SPORTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

The Dorsets closed their account with Poona on Saturday afternoon with a very interesting programme of sports. The regiment will be away shortly, and all of us in Poona will part with it with much regret. Colonel Rosher and the Officers were "At Home" this afternoon, and the Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants extended similar hospitality to their friends in an adjoining tent. A great crowd was out to witness the sports and to hear the music provided by the excellent band of the loyal North Lancashire Regt. While the sports were in progress, Colonel Rosher and the Officers were entertaining their friends who included General Sir Arthur Barrett, General Aitken, and the Divisional and Brigade Staff; and very many ladies. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Rosher very kindly distributed the prizes.

The following are the results, from which it will be seen that Sergeant Allnutt was the hero of the day. In accordance with "regulations" he was compelled to forfeit many first prizes; at the same time he was "all there." All the Officers of the regiment officiated as Judges, and several non-commissioned as well.

PRIZE WINNERS.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Pte. Snooker 1
Pte. Maynard 2
Pte. Wnale 3

LONG JUMP.

Sergt. Allnutt 1
Pte. Stone 2
Pte. King 3

HIGH JUMP.

Pte. Stone 1
Lce.-Corpl. Stone 2
Pte. Wells 3

HALF-MILE RACE.

Sergt. Allnutt 1
Pte. Gibson 2
Lce.-Corpl. Waller 3

OLD SOLDIER'S RACE.

Pte. Quires 1
Sergt. Cox 2
Pte. McKenzie 3

CORPORAL'S RACE.

Lce.-Corpl. Anderson 1
Lce.-Corpl. Waller 2

MILE RACE-REGIMENTAL.

Sergt. Allnutt 1
Pte. Gibson 2
Pte. Pearce 3

QUARTER-MILE—REGIMENTAL.

Sergt. Allnutt 1
Pte. Stone 2
Sergt. Brown 3

600 YARDS RACE.

Sergt. Allnutt 1
Pte. Stone 2
Pte. Waller 3

SERGEANTS HANDICAP—200 YARDS.

Sergt. Brown 1
Sergt. Collins 2

100 YARDS RACE.

Sergt. Allnutt 1
Pte. Stone 2
Pte. Morgan 3

CHILDREN'S RACE.

BOYS.

Victor Watts 1
Albert Bell 2
Ernie Watts 3

GIRLS.

Lillian Bell 1
Eva Cox 2
Nellie Alderman 3

ALARM RACE.

"G" Co. (1) "H", "C" and "H" Coy. ..... (2)

HALF MILE—NATIVE ARMY.

Martha Singh, 3rd S. and M. 1
Bhuman Singh, 3rd S. and M. 2
Mahomed Khan, 127th Baluchis 3

HURDLE RACE.

Sergt. Brown 1
Pte. Paten 1
Bandsman Pratt 2
Pte. King 3

MILE (OPEN TO BRITISH ARMY).

Dr. Perry, Loy. North Lancs 1
Pte. Waller Middlessex 2
Sergt. Allnutt, Dorsets 3

ESCALADING RACE.

"H" Co. (1) "G" Co. (2) "F" Co. ..... (3)

OBSTACLE RACE.

Pte. Oliver 1
Pte. Anderson 2
Pte. White 3

RELAY RACE.

"E" Co. (2) "F" Co. (3) "H" Co. 1

TUG-OF-WAR—(FINAL).

"E" Co. (1) "F" Co. (2) "H" Co. ..... (3)

CONSOLATION RACE.

Sergt. Douner 1
Pte. Burt 2
Pte. Bucker 3

ALLEMAN'S NEK RACE.

"D" Co. 1
"C" Co. 2
"H" Co. 3

GWALIOR RACES.

FIRST AUTUMN MEETING.

MAHARAJA WINS ARAB HANDICAP.

(Associated Press.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 1.

The Gwalior Autumn Race Meeting has opened under splendid auspices. There are two spacious camps and a first-class hotel, besides a commodious guest-house, all of which are occupied by visitors, and the last-named by numerous guests of His Highness the Maharaja. These include the stewards and officials of both the Royal Calcutta and the Western India Turf Clubs.

Major Goodfellow, assisted by Mr. Dwyer, have all the arrangements for racing up-to-date, and to-day's sport was not only of the highest standard, but was most successful. There was a card of eight events provided, out of which we saw some very fine racing.

The Arab races provided the largest, and also the closest racing. In the Arab Handicap the Maharaja's pony Tofic Pasha won, and His Highness received a great ovation as he led his pony to the weighing room.

There are six bookmakers present who all did a large business.

Details:—

CHARGERS' HURDLE RACE.—2 miles.
Mr. Fagan's TERRA FIRMA, 10-10, Capt. Beaumont 1
Mr. D'Arcy's SILVERBOLT, 11-10, Capt. Meynell 2
Capt. Monteith and Messrs. Greenshields and Eele's PEWTER, 10-10 carried 11-2, Mr. A. Wilson 3
Betting:—6 to 4 on Terra Firma, 5 to 2 against Silverbolt, 3's Pewter.
The Race:—Terra Firma soon got clear, followed by Silverbolt and Pewter, until near home, when Silverbolt made an effort; but Terra Firma stayed on and won by three-quarters of a length.
Time:—4 mins. 45 secs.

THE SECRETARY'S CUP.—5 furlongs.
Mr. Ariff's COMMON, 8-12, Mr. Crowden. 1
Capt. Campbell Ross's D. S. O., 10-7, Capt. Meynell 2
Mr. Ariff's MAXIMUM, 9-10, Mr. Barker. 3
Also ran:—Mir Bani, 9-10.
Betting:—6 to 4 on Common, 4's against D. S. O. and Mir Bani, 10's Maximum.
The Race:—Common took leave of his field at the quarter mile and sailed on an easy winner by 4½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 5 1/5 secs.

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—5 furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s KEERIT, 9-13, Brown 1
Mr. Lakshmi Kuntraj's BORAMBIL, 9-7, Ames 2
Gen. Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan's MOLLEY S., 8-12, Bowley 3
Also ran:—Portland Lad, 9-10.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Keerit, 2's against Brombil, 6's Molly S., 20's Portland Lad.
The Race:—From a good start Keerit early held his field safe and came away when he liked, and won by 3½ lengths, 6 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 3 3/5 secs.

THE NOVICE PLATE, 1st Division.—½ mile.
Mr. R. R. S.'s PENDIL, 8-5, Brown 1
Gen. Nawabada Obaidullah Khan's BRAVO, 7-4, Bowley 2
Mr. Beg Mahomad's CREDITOR, 7-10, Ferguson 3
Also ran:—Mafush, 9-3; Hachel, 9-3; Rummey, 8-11; Jawan, 7-1 carried 7-6.
Betting:—4 to 1 on Pendil, 8's against Bravo, 10's and 20's the rest.
The Race:—Pendil early held a slight lead, which he kept throughout and despite a challenge by Bravo won by 1½ lengths. 2 lengths between second and third.
Time:—53 2/5 secs.

THE RESIDENT'S CUP.—6 furlongs.
Mr. Welman's MR. PEDLAR, 10-11, Brown 1
Capt. Meynell's MILLER'S DAUGHTER, 9-8, Owner 2
Capt. Meynell's INTRIGUE, 8-7, McGlone 3
Also ran:—Hackler's Hope, 9-7, Heretic, 9-2.
Betting:—5 to 2 on Mr. Pedlar, 8 Heretic, 10's the others.
The Race:—A good start. Mr. Pedlar, it was soon seen, held the other safe. He came away in the last quarter mile and won by 7 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 19 4/5 secs.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.
Maharajah of Gwalior's TOFIC PASHA, 8-1, Brown 1
Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's SALISBURY, 6-3 carried 6-8, Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s IRON CHEST, 7-7, Sampson. 3
Gen. Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan's FINANCIER, 7-12, Bowley 4
Also ran:—Terror, 9-13; Baldwin, 9-2; Asfundier, 9-0; Mat Hat Baig, 7-12; Yunghi Dunya, 7-10; Nizamul-mulook, 7-8; Rustom-i-Sifd, 7-6; Arabeujib, 6-0 carried 6-11.
Betting:—3's against Tofic Pasha, 4's Mat Hat Baig, 5 Youghi Dunya and Iron Chest, 10's the rest.
The Race:—The whole field kept well together until near home, where the placed horses drew out, and Tofic Pasha won by a neck, ¾ length between second and third, and a head between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 21 4/5 secs.

THE DEALER'S PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s MADRINA, 10-7, Brown 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's VIC'S PRIDE, 7-1, Harrison 2
Mr. Kapadia's LADY DOUGLAS, 8-1, Ferguson 3
Also ran:—Kilberni, 10-5, Lady Spring 8-4.
Betting:—5-2 on Madrina, 4's against Kilberni, 6's the rest.
The Race:—As the field came to the quarter mile, Kilbernie fell out, having broken down, and Vic's Pride looked all over a winner in the rails, but Madrina out of a splendid challenge snatched the verdict on the post by a short head, 3 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

THE NOVICE PLATE, 2nd Division.—4 furlongs.
Ebrahim bin Zaid's TEZAB, 7-10, Mujeed. 1
Capt. Meynell's VERENEY, 8-11, McGlone. 2
Mr. Beg Mahomed's MYSORE, 9-12, Ferguson 3
Raj Mahomed Jamal's FLYING BIRD, 7-7, Purtoo Singh 4
Also ran:—Mamate, 9-9; Yadgar, 9-8; Bezar Beg, 8-5; Satu, 8-8; Kadar Beg, 8-5; Red Fish, 8-2 carried 8-6; Norwood 7-7 carried 7-10.
Betting:—3's Kader Beg and Mysore, 6's agannst Tezab, Satu and Red Fish, 10's the rest.
The Race:—A very fine race. Verney and Tezab came out near home and after a great race Tezab won by a head, 3 lengths between second and third, and a head between third and fourth.
Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

TOLLYGUNGE RACES.

FIFTH MEETING.

FAVOURITES' DAY

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The fifth meeting of the Tollygunge Gymkhana races drew a very large attendance—fields were decent in all the events—Favourites won outbright.

In the Jumping competition for horses, thirteen had entered, only eight competed.
Dr. Taylor's ACONALAD, Owner 1
Mr. Ghickinan's JOY, Owner 2
Mr. Dovetit's ALLTHORN, Mr. Roddick. 3
In the Jumping competion for ponies there were six entries but only four competitors.
Mr. Tanner's DALERMAN, Owner 1
Mr. McGregor's LAURA, Owner 2

JU-JITSU CUP.—About 3½ furlongs.
Mr. Cooper's REDINGTON, 10-0, Mr. Sayers 1
Mr. Parker-Smith's MARCUS, 10-0, Owner. 2
Mr. Harvey's TYLDEE, 11-6, Mr. Arthur, deadheat for second place 2
Also ran:—Chatter, 9-7; Patricia, 11-7; Bassanio, 11-4; Merry Lucan, 10-12; H. E., 10-7.
Race:—Redington led from start to finish and won hard held.

THE CLUB CUP.—4 furlongs.
Mr. Butler's DESIGNFUL, 12-0, Mr. Bretsoe 1
Mr. Hilliard's FORCEFUL, 10-7, Mr. Sayers 2
Mr. Ballantyne's LYNDHURST, 10-8, Mr. Evers 3
Also ran:—Cartridge, 11-0; Northshore, 11-4; Blackwell, 11-0; Tamar, 10-8; Gem, 9-7.
Race:—Designful led from start to finish and despite a great challenge from Forceful won by ¾ length.

THE PONY PURSE.—About 4 furlongs.
Mr. Evers' CAIMAN'S TREASURE, 12-0, Owner 1
Mr. Kinninmouth's PRINCE CHARLIE, 10-0, Mr. Roddick 2
Mr. Fulton's LADY MADGE, 11-2, Owner. 3
Also ran:—Foxglove, 10-4; Merlo, 11-3; Tarfoot, 10-10; Philipano, 9-7.
Race:—As soon as the gate went up Caiman's Treasure jumped to the front and leading on all the way won in a common canter by a dozen lengths.

B. P. R. A. MEETING.

EXTENDED ORDER COMPETITION RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

MEERUT, Oct. 31.

The extended order competition at Falling Plates, British Army and Volunteers, took place this morning, the various heats being keenly contested. The final round was fought out between the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers and the 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment. The former team defeated the latter after a good contest. The 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and the Allahabad Volunteers came into the semi-finals. At the conclusion of this match, the competition Army v. Volunteers, and Indian Officers v. Indian Other Ranks took place. General F. Campbell who has figured several times in the prize list at this meeting was selected by the Council to captain the Army team and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardiner R.E., O. and R. Ry. Volunteers, to captain the Volunteers. The Indian Officers were captained by Major Edwardes, 3rd Gurkhas, and the Indian Other Ranks by Captain Graham, 44th Merwara Infantry. The Volunteers defeated the Army by 57 points, and the Indian Officers beat the other ranks by 10 points, the scores obtained in this competition cannot be considered brilliant. During the afternoon team match 24 Rapid Fire was carried out.

Mr. John Pinches, the Association Medallist has presented a Silver Medal for competition and this has been allotted to the "tyro" aggregate.

The following are the results of to-day's shooting:—

MATCH 21.

Classes A. B. and C.—Extended Order Competition, the Nantpara Challenge Cup Prize, distance about 600 to 300 yards. Team Match 1st, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol., 2nw 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment, 3rd 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and Allahabad Vol. Rifles (tied).

MATCH 26.

Team match Regulars vs. Volunteers, distances 600, 800 and 900 yards:—

Class A. B and C:—Volunteers defeated the Army by 742 points to 685.

D. and E:—Indian Officers defeated Other Ranks by 679 points to 668.

MATCH 24.

Team match the Officer's Trophy, distances 300, 600 and 900 yards:—

Class A. B. and C:—1st Seaforth Highlanders, points 111. 2nd 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, points 109. 3rd 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, (2nd Team), points 108.

Classes D. and E:—1st 15th Sikhs, points 117. 2nd 125th Napier's Rifles, points 115. 3rd 2nd Battalion 8th Gurkhas, points 113.

MATCH 19.

Fired last evening Machine Gun Match, distance between 650 and 800 yards.

Classes A. B. and C:—1st 13th Hussars "B" Team, points 111, 2nd, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, points 94. 3rd 13th Hussars "A" Team, points 70.

Classes D and E:—1st 37th Punjabis, points 75. 2nd 3rd Skinners Horse, points 63.

LAST DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

MEERUT, Nov. 1.

The Meerut Cup competition which occupied all the forenoon terminated the shooting of the Meerut rifle meeting for 1913. This competition was as usual keenly contested; 29 British and volunteer teams and 20 Indian teams having entered for the competition this year. General Anderson was on the ranges for some while watching the shooting. At the conclusion of the firing the camp staff was busily engaged preparing for the prize distribution which took place at 4 p.m. and was presided over by General Anderson, Commanding the Division.

RESULTS OF MATCH XXV, A.D. AND E.

1st 2-8 Gurkhas, points 162. 2nd 2-8 Gurkhas, points 110. 3rd 1-3 Gurkhas 104.

Match 25.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prize and Meerut Cup.

CLASSES A. B. AND C.

1st Seaforth Highlander, points 617. 2nd Simla Vol. Riffes, points 550. 3rd, 2nd Royal Berks Regt. points 585.

CLASSES D. AND E.

1st 90th Punjabis, points 560. 2nd 1-3rd Gurkhas points 556, 3rd 29th Punjabs, points 543.

MATCH 22ND, FALLING PLATES FIRED LAST EVENING.

1st, 4th Bn. Worcester Regt. points 11, 2nd 1st N.-W. R. Vol. 11, 3rd O. R. R. Vol. 10.

LADIES (DIANA) COMPETITION.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH 50 YARDS.

1st Mrs. Griffen points 65. 2nd Mrs. Grant, points 58. 3rd Mrs. Mercer, points 53.

MATCH 33, SEVENTY-FIVE YARDS.

1st Mrs. Mercer, points 65, 2nd Mrs. Griffen, points 66.

MATCH 34, 100 YARDS.

1st Mrs. Mercer points 65, 2nd Mrs. Griffen points 64.

Math 35 was abandoned owing to there only being one competitor.

MATCH 36, 100 YARDS (FALLING PLATES).

1st Mrs. Grant 5 hits, Mrs. Mercer 6 hits, Hors. De Coneurs. 2nd MrsColson and Mrs. Griffen (tied) 3 hits.

MATCH 37 (AFFINITY).

1st Mrs. Mercer and General Mercer points 126.

MATCH 27 (REVOLVER).

1st Lt. Guise, points 38, 2nd Lt. Cordoba Kings Own Regt. points 37.

MATCH 28 (REVOLVER).

Distance 50 yards. 1st Major Wilson, King's Own Regt., points 33. 2nd Lt. Guise, points 32.

MATCH 29 (REVOLVER).

1st Lt. Guise and Major Wilson, King's Own Regt. and 2nd Lt. Cordoba, King's Own Regt. (tied) points 34.

MATCH 30 (REVOLVER), DISTANCE 30 YARDS.

1st Major Wilson, King's Own Regt. and 2nd Lt. Guise and Lt. Bagnall Yorkshire Regt. (tied) points 30.

MATCH 31 (REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP).

1st Major Wilson, King's Own Regt. points 2nd, 2nd Lt. Cordoba Kings Own Regt., points 117.

The 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment had been awarded third place in Match 25 (The Meerut Cup) in place of the 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

PERFORMANCE BEFORE THE VICEROY.

It speaks volumes for the high merit of the programmes shown at the Excelsior Cinematograph that they should attract crowded houses notwithstanding quite a number of counter-attractions elsewhere. The current week's programme does not include a film-drama of the deep pathos of "East Lynne," nevertheless it contains two quite good stories, in one of which, entitled "Love in Old Brabant," the audience gets a glimpse of the picturesque Holland of last century. It is a powerful drama, splendidly acted, in which a widower marries a pretty widow, and the union is resented by his grown-up son by his first wife and is also disliked by his mother and the whole host of his other relations. The father and son fall out and the latter enlisting in the Dutch Colonial Forces, practically goes into voluntary exile in Sumatra. Here he spends a number of years and is later on laid up with fever, when he receives a letter from his grand-mother who encloses a portrait of the daughter of the former's wife by her first marriage. He falls in love with the subject of the portrait and he longs for the time to pass that he might return to his own land and make her his wife. He returns to Holland and there meets the girl of whom he has dreamt for years and the girl playfully blindfolding him leads him into his father's house which he had sworn never to enter again. Just then his father and his step-mother enter the room and a happy reconciliation takes place, thanks mainly to the persuasive powers of his fiance.

"Wiffles as a Wayward Husband" is a funny comic, in which the inimitable picture-comedian sends the audience home roaring with laughter.

PERFORMANCE AT HYDERABAD.

The Excelsior Cinematograph have been paid a high compliment by H. H. the Nizam's Government by being asked to give a cinema performance before their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. On Friday night their Excellencies dined at the Chowmala Palace with H. H. the Nizam, when seventy-six guests had been invited to meet their Excellencies. The Excelsior Cinematograph sent down its special staff to Hyderabad, where a select programme of pictures was thrown on the screen, and the selection greatly pleased their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, and H. H. the Nizam and other distinguished personages. The Excelsior Cinematograph are to be congratulated on the high compliment paid them by H. H. the Nizam, by being selected out of all the Cinematographs in India to give a performance before their Excellencies.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Lovers of detective drama assembled in large numbers in the America-India Cinema Theatre, both on Saturday and Sunday, to witness "Dublin Dan," a big detective drama, 3,000 feet long, which is the centre of attraction in this week's programme. The story deals with the clever tracking of a criminal by a smart detective. There is no lack of sensational incidents and the detective's adventures during his chase after the escaped criminal provided plenty of amusement as well as excitement. Several other good pictures helped to pass an agreeable hour. In the second show a picture-play adapted from Dickens' famous work. "A Tale of Two Cities" is being screened.

HORSE-ORDER OF 1912 WITHDRAWN.

NEW REGULATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The "Gazettee of India,, published the Horses' (Importation and Transit) Order of 1913 issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, London. It is notified that horses, asses and mules brought to Great Britain from abroad are required by the new order to be accompanied by a veterinary certificate of freedom from symptoms of glanders (including farcy), epizootic lymphangitis ulcerative lymphangitis, dourine, horse-pox, sarcophic mange psoroptic, psoroptic mange, influenza psoroptic, psoroptic mange influenza, ringworm, or strangles instead of as at present from the symptoms fo glanders (including farcy) only. The existing special provisions as to the landing at Leith and Newcastle-upon-Tyne are continued. The provisions of Chapter 1 of the Order of 1912 which in effect required horses asses or mules visions as to the landing at Leith and Newcastle hyphen—upon hyphen—Tyne are continued. The provisions of Chapter 1 of the Order of 1912 which in effect required horses asses or mules brought from abroad to be either accompanied by a licence of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are to be examined at a place of detention at the port of landing but which had for various reasons been postponed from time to time and have not come into operation, are entirely withdrawn. The new order came into force on October 1.

MR. JUSTICE SUNDARA AIYAR.

LEAVES THE THESOPHICAL SOCIETY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The Hon. Mr. Justice P. R. Sundra Aiyar, writes to the "Hindu" of to-day's date:—

Mrs. Annie Besant, the President of the Theosophical Society observed in the September number of the "Theosophist" (1913) that theosophy made good Judges. She referred with pride and complacency to the distinguished names of Sir Subrahmania Aiyar, Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar and Mr. Sadasiva Aiyar and regarding me she observed: 'I do not know if I should count the Hon. Mr. P. R. Sundara Aiyar although he is nominally a member for he has shown ni interest in theosophy, since his friend Mr. V. Krishnasawami Aiyar passed away." I thought Mrs. Besant's obeservation amounting—as I regarded it—as an invitation to state my position with regard to theosophy and the Theosophical Society deserved a reply but I thought it right to be silent so long as Mr. Beasant's cases were "sub judice." Now that they have been decided I consider it proper to discharge the duty of making my reply.

A few years ago I joined the Theosophical Society as an "unattached member." About that time Mrs. Besant was contemplating the constitution of an important social service branch of theosophical work. I was attracted by this and desired to take part in the contemplated work. Besides I always had great respect for the work of the Theosophical Society. It has, in my opinion, done important and valuable service to this country. It stemmed the progress of western materialism and awakened an interest in the study of Hindu religion and Eastern religious literature generally. I did, indeed, always feel doubtful whether there was anything in the philosophy of theosophy to make it worth the while of a student of Hindu philosophy to join the Theosophical Society. I was given to understood that the members of the Esoteric Section of the Society received guidance in various ways which would facilitate their spiritual progress. The desire to avail myself of such guidence was one of the reasons which induced me to join the Society with the hope of such guidance was one of the reasons which Section. Before I could do so statements began to appear in the columns of your paper and elsewhere of the most disquieting nature regarding the conduct and doings of those who had the direction of the Society in their hands. But it was impossible for me to form any proper judgment on such "ex-parte" statements and I determined to retain my faith in the leaders of the Society until I saw very strong reasons to change my mind, and certainly I was not going till then by any conduct of my own to enhance the weight that the public might attach to such statements.

The recent cases in the civil and criminal courts of the country were therefore subjects of the most watchful and anxious interest to me. I confess, so far as the character and conduct of several of the most prominent directors of the Society are concerned these cases have served as an eye-opener to me and make it impossible for me to regard them with that veneration and respect which as leaders of a religious and spiritual association like the Theosophical Society they ought to command. I have also been pained, as I believe many others must have been, by what I cannot but consider as a want of proper respect for the pronouncements of constituted tribunals of the country and the absence of any anxiety to obey their mandates. Mrs. Besant, in her insatiable desire to find fresh outlets for her inexhaustible energy, has recently declared her intention to take part in various kinds of work, but she can hardly hope to enlist the sympathy or respect of many true Hindus so long as she maintains a disposition to make herself a law unto herself in disregard of mandates of the Judges of the land. I find I would be unfair both to myself and to the Thesophical Society, to be a member of the Society in the present circumstances and I have therefore severed my connection with it.

POSTINGS OF ENGINEERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The following postings of Assistant Engineers have been arranged:

Madras: Messrs. C. R. S. Grant and F. Howe.

Bombay: Mr. J. L. Grant.

United Provinces (Irrigation): Messrs. C. W. Lacey and R. A. Bradshaw-Smith.

United Provinces (Buildings): Mr. Surendra Singh Bhagat, Messrs. A. Eastmond and E. C. Abbott-Young.

C. Abbott-Young.

Punjab (Irrigation): Messrs. Fakharuddin, Brij Mohun Lal, J. P. Gunn, W. R. Boys, and F. F. Haig.

Punjab (Buildings):—Messrs. A. E. Knoth and G. T. Pound.

Burma: Messrs. A. M. S. Burn and T. R. L. Shee.

Central Provinces L. G. Constable.

THE KOTTAYAM TRIAL.

SWYNNY'S PETITION DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 31.

Samuel Richard Swynny, Retired Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose evidence was required to prove the legal marriage between the late Sergeant Major Schofield and the first accused's mother's mother, in support of the first accused's claim to be dealt with as a European British subject, was examined by Mr. Subramanaya Iyer to-day. He deposed that the first accused is his son. Witness's wife's name is Mary Jane who is alive. Witness then filed a true copy of his marriage certificate and continued that his wife is the daughter of Sergeant Major Philip Schofield. Witness knew his wife's mother's name which was Sarah. Witness then filed a copy of her baptismal certificate. Witness continuing said that the Sarah Schofield mentioned in the certificate was his wife's mother. Major Schofield was born in Tipperary, Ireland. Witness knew that from Schofield. Schofield married Sarah at Bellary. She was legally married to Schofield who was a Major in the army and the fact of the marriage had been duly entered in Schofield's service register. A copy of the history of the services of Schofield was then filed in the court. Mention was made therein of the fact of the marriage of the Sergeant with Sarah at Bellery.

Cross-examined by the Sirkar Vakil, witness said that the marriage certificate of the Sergeant was destroyed but that witness had seen it. Witness was only speaking from memory.

The Division First Class Magistrate, Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, has passed the following order on Swynny's petition to be treated as a European British subject:—

"The evidence adduced by the first defendant leaves no room for doubt that he is a European British subject being the grandson of an Irishman by name Schofield by legitimate descent. The only question is whether he can claim the privilege now. No direct authority has been produced on this point on either side. I think the claim ought to have been made when he was first brought before the court. The petition is dismissed."

BIJAPUR'S NEEDS.

VICEROY VISITS HISTORIC CITY.

STONE LAYING OF ROYAL MEMORIAL.

BOMBAY'S LEAD IN TOWN-PLANNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 2.

The Viceroy's train arrived at Bijapur at 1-30 p.m. on Saturday. His Excellency was met at the railway station by Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the Collector, and Mrs. Kabraji, Mr. Baker, the District Judge, Mr. Kennedy C.S., D.I.G. of Bombay Police, Mr. Bose District Engineer, Mrs. and Miss Bose and the Chief of Jath.

Bijapur is an ancient city founded in the fifteen century and full of vast and wonderful ruins which the Bombay Government have taken measures to preserve they have also made a collection of manuscripts, coins copper plate inscriptions and other curious and interesting memorials of Bijapur's past. Their Excellencies first proceeded to inspect the Gol Goombaz, the tomb of Mahmud Addil Shah, which is the largest building in Bijapur the area of the tomb being considerably larger than the Pantheon. The dome is one of the three largest in the world and quite the largest built on pendantives Round the dome is a very remarkable whispering gallery on account of which the tomb is sometimes called the "Boil Gombad" or speaking dome. Their Excellencies then proceeded by motor to a large marquee where the following address of welcome was presented to the Viceroy by the Bijapur Municipality:—

"May it please Your Excellency.—We the President and Councillors of the Municipality of Bijapur, on behalf of ourselves and the citizens of Bijapur beg to offer Your Excellencies a most cordial welcome to our city of ancient renown. Our welcome proceeds from the warmest feelings of affection and loyalty, not merely because of the high sense of the unique honour of a viceregal visit but also by reason of the special satisfaction and jubilation we feel at having in our midst Your Excellency whose providential escape and recovery from an atrocious outrage our school children and citizens generally were celebrating with one accord only the other day. We cannot here omit to express our unbounded admiration of the singular fortitude and nobility of mind displayed by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge on that memorable occasion and during the subsequent trying time.

"While visiting the magnificent relics of a historical past Your Excellency will not fail to observe that modern Bijapur after a long period of stagnation and decay is again showing commercial and industrial activity. With the approaching completion of the new water-works a large expansion of cotton industry may, we feel, be confidently looked forward. Indeed when we recall our sufferings for want of water in the past year, the Bhutnal tank works, which have only become possible by the liberal grant of Rs. 3,92,000 made by the Government of Bombay to supplement the loan of Rs. 1,76,000, are a boon to the city for which we can not be sufficiently grateful to the Government of Bombay and Your Excellency. Our Municipality's resources are inadequate to the large area of the ancient city, now that the wants are growing every day. While primary education, sanitation, and city improvements have been receiving our utmost attention more than half of our schools are yet without suitable house provision.

LAY OUT OF TOWN ON SANITARY LINES.

The need of a well-devised system of drainage follows closely on the provision of water supply. It is necessary to provide new roads all over the town to facilitate communications, as also to aid in the development of the open areas, we therefore welcome the recent resolutions both of Your Excellency's Government and of the Government of Bombay inaugurating a policy of liberal grants in acid of education and sanitation, and we beg leave to mention in this connection that we have made an application to the Local Government for the transfer of the unoccupied open sides within the fort walls to the municipality, the revenues of which will enable us to lay out the town on sanitary and systematic lines and we pray that when the subject comes up beore Your Excellency's Government it may receive Your Excellency's most favourable consideration.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

We feel happy that the deep loyalty and attachment to our late King Edward, Emperor of India, of beloved memory, evinced throughout India have in our district resulted in a worthy and permanent memorial in this park which has been located right in the centre of the inhabited areas of the city. Future generations of citizens coming to rest here after the day's toil will not fail to bless the soul that loved to soothe the sufferings of humanity in this world. Nothing could be more fitting than that the foundation stone of this royal memorial here should be laid by Your Excellency's hand and we feel proud that its maintenance has been entrusted to the municipality.

We beg Your Excellency to be pleased to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India the assurance of our deep and sincere loyalty and of our heartfelt gratitude for the genuine love and sympathy His Majesty has ever shown to the millions of his Indian subjects. We beg in conclusion to assure Your Excellency that the citizens of Bijapur will long treasure the memory of this gracious visit of Your Excellencies and we fervently pray to the Almighty that Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge may be blessed with long life full of health and happiness, we remain. Your Excellency, Your Excellency's most devoted servants."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY

BIJAPUR IMPERISHABLE MONUMENTS.

The Viceroy replied as follows:—Gentlemen—"I thank you very sincerely for the warm-hearted welcome you have given to Lady Hardinge and myself. I rejoice to know that Bijapur is able to show signs of increasing importance and returning prosperity. The splendour of your city's past and the impressive grandeur of her monumental remains more than justify the feelings of pride expressed in your address. Much has already been done to rescue your ancient buildings from misuse and decay, but much still remains to be done, and I congratulate you and the Government of Bombay on the steps that are now being taken to reserve an open space round all the more important edifices so that they may be provided with a worthy setting, and that their beauty may not be marred by unsightly surroundings. These monuments which antiquity has bequeathed to you are indeed worthy of all the attention and care that can be bestowed upon them, not merely because they immortalise a great and powerful dynasty which has long since passed away, but for the sake of their own imposing beauty and because they are instinct with the vital genius of India, that genius which has expressed itself in so many forms and in the service of so many creeds and which is as living to-day as it was when these stately memorials of a Moslem power were first called into being. The marvel to me is not that Bijapur should have attracted to it the steps of three Viceroys in succession but that any Viceroy should be content to leave the shores of India without seeing these imperishable monuments of her greatness.

IMPROVEMENT OF CITY.

The Government of Bombay have taken the lead in India in introducing legislation to control town planning in growing towns on western lines. I shall watch with great interest the debates on the Bill, the introduction of which in the local Legislative Council has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The proposals you have before you for promoting town planning will be greatly facilitated, should this bill become law and I can assure you that if and when a scheme for this purpose comes before the Government of India it shall receive a most careful sympathetic consideration.

I can well understand in a region so unfortunately liable to drought what importance attaches to a bountiful water supply and I congratulate you very heartily upon the near prospect of the completion of your water works. Incidentally, I congratulate you also upon the generous assistance you have succeeded in eliciting from the Bombay Government. You have rightly remarked that a proper drainage system should follow closely upon the installation of an efficient water supply. My Government have during the past three years made grants amounting to 6 lakhs recurring and 37½ lakhs non-recurring to the Bombay Government for projects of urban sanitation and I have no doubt that if you devise a drainage scheme which satisfied the sanitary authorities and make proper efforts to help yourselves in the matter, the Bombay Government will deal with you in the same liberal spirit which has marked their attitude towards your water-works, while, as you yourselves point out, they propose to utilise the recurring grant of 12½ lakhs which the Government of India have placed at their disposal in making free school building and equipment grants to district local boards and municipalities whose financial circumstances demand assistance and I am sure that any application you may make will receive sympathetic consideration at their hands.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

I cannot allow this occasion to pass without telling you how deeply I have sympathised with you in the terrible ordeal you have been passing through since June last. For four months the grim spectre of plague has stalked through your streets, and I grieve to know that it has claimed over 600 victims. I believe that the municipal commissioners have done what they could to check its ravages by providing hutting materials and I am hopeful that you have now reached the end of your troubles. The present epidemic has not been so severe as that from which you suffered two years ago and I am glad to learn that over one-third of your population have been inoculated. I firmly believe that in inoculation lies your best chance of safety and should your city ever again be threatened, which God forbid, with a similar calamity I sincerely trust that a prompt and universal recource to this preventive measure may put a speedy end to your danger.

KING EDWARD'S MEMORY.

You have done me the honour to ask me to lay the foundation stone of this memorial to our late King-Emperor Edward VII, and that a task which I very gladly undertake, for as you may know it was my privilege to be honoured by His personal friendship and to learn at first hand with what geat qualities of sagacity and benevolence he was endowed. I am most glad to think that by you too his memory is beloved that you too, have realised how great an influence for good he was to the millions of his subjects and that you have been moved to select so happy a means of perpetuating his name so that even after he has gone he may bring a blessing to your citizens.

I thank you for your assurance of loyalty and devotion to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor George and I am confident that he will be gratified by your message which I shall not fail to convey to him.

I am deeply touched by the kind expressions you have used towards Lady Hardinge and myself in regard to the deplorable incident that occurred in Delhi in December last and we are most grateful to all those who helped to give the children of India a happy day as a thanksgiving to that Province who watched over us in the hour of danger and granted me complete restoration to health, and I thank you once more very heartily for your good wishes and for your extremely kind welcome.

His Excellency then laid the foundation stone of the King-Edward Memorial Park and Pavalion.

A ROUND OF VISITS.

Their Excellencies having been garlanded left by motor to visit the Juma Musjid, the largest mosque in the Deccan and said to have been built in 1537. The dome is particularly handsome. Some of the old prayer mats were put out on view. Their Excellencies visited also the Mehteri Mahal which has a beautifully decorated gateway, The Aser Mahal of palace of Relics, the Ali Rosa an unfinished tomb, the Ibrahim Roza, the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim the second, the most beautiful building in Bijapur. The tomb is covered with most elaborate decorations and there is hardly a square foot of plain wall celling. Inside the tomp were is a marvellous unsupported stone roof. The two buildings face each other and their perfect proportions and grace make them an exquisite picture from every side.

Their Excellencies then motored to see the Malik-i-Maidan great bronze gun of immense size, the muzzle is shaped like a jaws of a dragoon, into which two elephants are vanishing. It seems to have caused great terror in its day and there are many legends about its accurate shooting. The gun was cast in Ahmednagar and required fourteen hundred oxen, ten elephants and an incredible number of men for transporting it to Bijapur. Their Excellencies then drove to the Taj Bauri a fine well two hundred and twenty three feet square and fifty two feet deep. Their Excellencies also visited two schools, the depressed classes boys school, and the Victoria Girls school, and were garlanded by the children of both the schools.

Their Excellencies were entertained to tea by the Collector at the Anand Mahal after which they returned to the station and left Bijapur at 5-30 p.m. en route for Gersoppa. Bijapur was tastefully decorated and Their Excellencies much appreciated the warm welcome they received.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

INTERVIEW WITH THE NIZAM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, HYDERABAD, Nov, 1.

Their Excellencies dined last night with His Highness the Nizam at the Chowmahla Palace. Covers were laid for 75 guests consisting of the personal friends of His Highness the Nizam. After dinner Their Excellencies witnessed an interesting cinematograph display, the screen being placed in the Palace Gardens. Their Excellencies returned to the Castle at 11 p.m.

His Excellency the Viceroy spent a quiet morning to-day while Her Excellency accompanied by Mrs. Pinhey and Sir James Roberts visited the Victoria Zenana Hospital. Her Excellency was met by Colonel Drake Brockman, Miss Fellowes, and Miss Evans. The lady doctors conducted Lady Hardinge over the institution which is a very perfect one of its kind and Her Excellency expressed great pleasure at the arrangements.

Her Excellency then proceeded to Trimulgherry and paid a visit to the Military Family Hospital where she was met by General Sir John Nixon, Major-General Phayre, Colonel Adams, S. M. O., Major Ashe who is in charge of the Hospital, and Miss Dinwoodie, Superintending Sister. Her Excellency found the buildings and equipment in good order and inspected the articles supplied by Lady Hardinge's Linen League. There is only one matron in charge of this hospital which Her Excellency considered insufficient to do all the nursing.

His Highness the Nizam had a private interview with His Excellency at 1 p.m. A guard-of-honour of the Royal Inniskilling Fusillers was drawn up at the Castle in honour of His Highness.

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, left the Castle at 1-45 p.m., to lunch with Nawab Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad at his Palace in the city. The Nawab's own troops consisting of two hundred infantry and one hundred lancers who looked very picturesque in their magenta kurthas lined the drive up to the palace. A guard-of-honour of His Highness the Nizam's regular troops was drawn up in front of the porch where Their Excellencies were met by the Nawab and his Staff. Before proceeding to lunch Their Excellencies presented the Prime Minister with their photographs in silver frames. Lunch was then served, about one hundred an fidfty guests had been invited including H. H. the Nizam, Col. and Mrs. Pinhey, the Bishop of Hyderabad, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, General and Mrs. Wadeson, Nawab Fakhrul Mulk, Sir Kishen Pershad, Imadul Mulk, Nawab Muzaffar Jung, Nawab Faridoon Jung, Nawab Moinuddin Khan, and other notables and officials of H. H.'s State. Their Excellencies much admired the furniture and pictures in the Palace. After lunch a group photograph was taken and Their Excellencies returned to the Castle at 4 p.m.

LADY HARDINGE'S VISITS.

Her Excellency this afternoon, visited H. H. the Nizam's public gardens which are beautifully kept up and inspected the Zoo. Amongst the animals, which were particularly interesting were two good specimens of the African lion and two very fine tigers. Her Excellency was conducted round by Nawab Salar Jung.

Lady Hardinge then proceded to a purdah party held at the Residency under a guard-of-honour of the Hyderabad Girl Guides under the command of Mrs. Hoskins. It should be mentioned that at the review a guard-of-honour of the Boy Scouts under the District Scout Master, Cameron, was drawn up behind the saluting base.

His Excellency went for a motor drive with Colonel Pinhey this afternoon.

DINNER AT THE NIZAM'S PALACE.

Their Excellencies left the Falaknuma Castle at 8-15 p.m., to dine privately with H. H. the Nizam at the King Kothi Palace in which His Highness usually resides. About sixty guests were invited to meet Their Excellencies. Before going to dinner His Highness presented Their Excellencies with a photograph of himself in a silver frame. At the conclusion of dinner His Highness proposed the health of Their Excellencies and wished them health and prosperity.

THE VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

His Excellency replied thanking His Highness for his kind hospitality during his visit and congratulated him on his excellent and efficient administration of the State. His Excellency added in conclusion that although he could not hope to visit Hyedrabad again during his term of office still he looked forward to the pleasure of entertaining His Highness at Simla in the near future.

A flash light photograph was afterwards taken in the gardens of the Palace. Their Excellencies bade farewell to His Highness at the Palace and left for the station where the Resident and Mrs. Pinhey, Nawab Salar Jung, the Prime Minister, Nawab Faridoon, Mr. Hankin, and others were waiting to see them off. The Viceregal train left punctually at 10-30 p.m., en route for Bijapur. His Excellency's visit to Hyderabad has been a complete success. Great credit is due to Nawab Usman Jung for the police arrangements and to Mr. Wakefield, Revenue Commissioner for his able supervision.

Of the many details connected with the visit a word of praise is also due to His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops for the way they carried out their many and arduous duties under the command of Major Oosman Waruddulah.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

RESISTING VICTIMS WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

A serious dacoity is reported to have been recently committed in the house of a Bengali money-lender named Behari Lal Saha at Fullmalik in the Faridpur district. The dacoits consisting of a gang of some 20 men of the locality, raided the house with burning torches and severely wounded some of the inmates who offered some resistance. The dacoits ransacked the house and having forced open several boxes looted the contents valued at Rs. 600. Some neighbours collected in the front of the house but the dacoits beat them back wounding some of them. No arrest has yet been made.

Another dacoity has been committed in the house of Gobinda Singha of Bahadurpur in the Burdwan district. The dacoits assaulted the inmates and cleared out with property in cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 500. In order to avoid detection they had their faces fantastically painted.

A third case of dacoity is reported to have been committed in the house of a Bengali woman name1 Baroda Dasi of Amohata village in the Midnapore district. The dacoits assaulted the inmates and decamped with property valued at Rs. 400. Three local men who have confessed are under arrest.

A daring river dacoity is reported to have been committed on a Bengalee merchant named Bhuban Chunder Tarafdar at the Benanai steamer ghat in the Mymensingh district. Twenty-five dacoits boarded the boat, blindfolded the owner, assaulted the boatmen and decamped with Rs. 100 in cash. No arrests have been made.

FODDER FAMINE IN U. P.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The following communique has been issued by the Revenue and Agriculture department:—In view of scarcity of fodder in parts of the United Provinces the Government of India have decided that with effect from the 6th November and until further orders freight on all consignments of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army Department, booked to the following stations from any station in the United Provinces shall be recovered from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled and one anna per bogie wagon per mile, and that the balance of freight charges calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by the Government and debited to the head "33-famine relief" in the accounts.

List of stations:—

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Kalpi, Orai, Kunch, Moth, Chirgaon, Jhansi, Babina, Mua-Ranipur, Kabrai, Mahoba, Kulpahar, Maudaha, Bharwa-Sumerpur, Banda, Mataundh, Atarra, Badausa, Karwi, Chata, Jajau, Bhimsen, Paman, Lalpur and Pokhrayan.

On the East Indian Railway.—Fatehpur, Etawah, Sarai-Bhopat, Jaswantnagar, Balrai, Ekdil, Bharthna, Samhon, Achalda, Pata, Phaphund, Kanchausi, Jalesar-Road, Etmadpur, Firozabad, Shikohabad, Karbigwan, Sarsaul, Panki, Rura and Jhinjhak.

On the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.—Araul Muttra Cantonment, Achnera, Barrajpur, Bilhaur, Kanauj, Gursahai-Ganj and Kaimganj.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.—Asafpur, Anola, Fatehgarh, Nagaria-Sadat, Bidhnun and Ghatampur.

On the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.—Ghatpuri, Ijhani, Budaun, Bareilly, Baheri, Makrandpur and Bijauria.

HEAVY RAIN IN S. INDIA.

STREETS OF TINNEVELLY INUNDATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The "Madras Mail's" Tinnevelly correspondent telegraphs:—

Unprecedentedly heavy rain fell throughout Tinnevelly for the whole of the past week. Last night it rained hard and incessantly, the Tamprapurni river being in full flood.

Several large irrigation tanks have breached and the water in emptying itself into the channels has entered the town, submerging a number of streets, notably the East Car street, which is knee-deep.

Many thatched houses and several newly-built houses at Minakshipuram have fallen.

Large areas of paddy-fields are inundated and it is feared this will result in the destruction of standing crops.

The railway line is intact and the trains are running to time.

POLICEMAN'S "CONCOCTED" STORIES.

FALSE CHARGE AGAINST CYCLIST.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Sergeant Burke charged Mr. S. B. Columoine with riding a motor-cycle with his lamps extinguished, and with failing to show his license when requested to do so.

The Hon. Mr. Dunlop, Solicitor defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that he saw Mr. Columbine riding his motor-cycle at 6-58 p.m. on the 17th of October along Hughes Road towards to Gowalia Tank Road with his lamps extinguished, and that he refused to stop when called upon to do so. On the cyclist's return along the same road he was stopped but the accused had not his license on him.

These allegations the accused denied, stating that it was not 6-58 p.m. when Sergeant Burke requested him to light his lamps but only 6-35 p.m., and further that he dismounted at the bottom of the incline and then lit his lamps. He admitted that he was not carrying his license on him.

The accused produced a witness who said that the accused started from the Cooperage at 6-15 p.m., from which distance to Hughes Road was only a matter of fifteen minutes for a motor-cycle to cover.

Surgeant Burke said that he had consulted the clock of Messrs. Kemp and Co., and that it was exactly 6-58 p.m., when the accused passed, but this statement was contradicted by Burke's own witness Police Sepoy No. 281 who openly confessed that no clock was consulted. The same witness also stated that the accused did light his lamps at the foot of the incline when requested to do so. Sergeant Burke informed the Court that he knew the time for lighting all lamps on the day in question but had not known the time before that date.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that he had no alternative but to acquit the accused on the first two charges as the evidence was strongly in his favour. Sergeant Burke had told deliberate falsehoods in Court. Taking into consideration the unnecessary trouble and expense incurred by Mr. Columbine in defending himself on the false charges, His Worship thought that it would be but fair to warn and discharge the accused, though he pleaded guilty to the third charge of not carrying his license. The Magistrate regretted that Sergeant Burke should have brought up concocted stories, and expressed his displeasure at the proceedings. He acquitted the accused on the first two charges and warned and discharged him on the third.

STRANGLED PARSI CHILD.

FOUND BY A SWEEPER.

Kola Jewa, a Municipal sweeper, residing at Madanpura, was sweeping the street behind the Byculla Club at 8 a.m. on Saturday when he found a bundle of cloth in the fence that surrounds the club. He picked up the bundle and on opening it found that it contained the dead body of an infant child, of unusualy fair complexion. Jewa at once informed the Police of Nagpada. Deputy Inspector Melville went to the spot and on opening the bundle found that two pieces of cloth were tied tightly round the child's neck. The body was removed to the Northcote Police Hospital, where Dr. A. Powell, Police Surgeon held a post mortem examination. Dr. Powell testified that the child was born alive and had breathed, and that there were internal as well as external signs of strangulation. Judging from its features, he was of opinion that the child was a Parsi. An inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk on the deceased's body when the jury recorded a verdict of death due to strangulation, but by whom and under what circumstances it could not be said.

WOMAN'S TRAGIC END.

DISCARDED WOOER'S UNWELCOME ATTENTIONS.

On Saturday night, information reached Grant Road Police Station that Mohanbai, a Ghati woman, residing at 12th Khetwadi Cross Lane was found dead, hanging from a nail in her room. Inspector Sykes repaired to the spot where he saw the deceased bleeding from the forehead and nose and strung up to a nail behind the door by means of a rope. There was a pool of blood on the floor and a curry stone and slab were also smeared with blood.

Enquiries showed that the deceased had been residing with Maruti Pondaji for about five years, but she left him owing to some quarrel, about two months ago. On leaving she requested Pondaji to return all her ornaments and jewellery which he, being loath to seperate from her, refused to do. After their seperation, it is alleged Pondaji still visited her and tried to bring about a reconciliation when she, to avoid his attentions, threatened to commit suicide.

At the inquest which was opened on her dead body by the Coroner, the above facts were disclosed and further enquiry was adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CURREY ROAD

A fatal accident occurred at Currey Road Station on Saturday morning to one Kashibai Dowlati, a Hindu woman, aged twenty. She crossed by the overhead bridge to the opposite platform and then attempted to recross by the lines. It is thought she had probably forgotten something and wished to return for it. The Up Nasik Express, which was rushing through the station at the time, knocked her down. The driver whistled and came to a dead halt on seeing her, but all too late. She was knocked over and suffered fatal injuries to her head. Her body was removed to the morgue, where the Coroner held an inquest. The jury recorded a verdict of death due to being accidently knocked down by a train.

DUBLIN STRIKE.

NEGOTIATION BREAKS DOWN

COST OF STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Negotiations between the Dublin Peace Committee and the Employers have broken down. Much work was done on the quays yesterday by "free" labour. Police protection was scarcely necessary.

A return has been issued which estimates the cost of strike so far at three-quarters of a million sterling, without reckoning injury to the smaller industries.

The expenditure necessitated by the extra police amounts to £7,500.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

REPORT TO ISSUE NEXT YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

At the sittings this week of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, the Commission will examine Mr. Currie and Sir Felix Schuster, of the India Council, Lord Inchcape and Dadabhoy M. Dalal.

The next week it will call Sir Everard Hawbro, Sir Fleetwood Wilson and Sir Thomas Holderness, and will re-examine Mr. Abrahams.

Sir Edward Holden has asked to be excused from attendance at examination.

The taking of evidence will be completed by the 14th instant and there is reason to expect that the report will be issued before 1914 is very far advanced.

DUKE JOHANN LEAVES BRUNSWICK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Duke Johann, Regent of Brunswick, has left Brunswick preparatory to the entry of Prince Ernst August.

SIR T. R. WYNNE.

RUMOURED APPOINTMENT AT INDIA OFFICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

A strong rumour is current in well informed circles that Mr. A. Brereton, Director of Railways at the India Office, will retire from his appointment next spring and that the Hon. Sir T. R. Wynne, Chairman, Railway Board, will be selected to succeed him. No official confirmation of this rumour, however, is yet available. It is also believed that the question of the re-organisatino of the Railway Board which is now before the Secretary of State, will be finally settled early next year.

ARRIVAL OF SIR HARVEY ADAMSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

Sir George Shaw arrived from Maymyo yesterday evening with his staff to meet Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson who arrived from home by the "Leicestershire" this afternoon. Both Sir G. Shaw and Sir H. Adamson leave Rangoon on Monday morning with their staffs for Maymyo where the transfer of the Lieutenant Governorship will take place on Tuesday.

A FALSE FIRE-ALARM

STREET ALARM MISTAKEN FOR WATER TAP.

At about 3 a.m. on Saturday morning an alarm was sounded through one of the recently put up street fire-alarms at Mandvi which promptly brought on the scene fire engines from the Mandvi, Babula Tank and Bhuleshwar stations. On arrival, they found there was no fire nor any necessity for their presence. Enquiries instituted showed that the alarm was raised by a man named Bhovi who had rung the street alarm thinking it to be a water tap. It might be mentioned that several instances of the wrongful use of street fire alarms have taken place either through mischief or ignorance.

FATAL PURSUIT AFTER A KITE.

At about 10 a.m. on Friday morning, a Hindu youth, abouth 18 years of age, name not known, was running after his kite, which had been cut and was sailing away, when he followed it to the Byculla Station. Determined not to give up the pursuit, he jumped from the platform into the yard, and was crossing the lines, when the Up Madras Mail, which was passing through Byculla Station, knocked him down. The driver stopped the train, while the Station Staff rushed to the spot only to find the boy dead. His body was taken to the morgue where it was kept in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours, pending identification.

An inquest was held on Saturday evening by Mr. Chalk, the Coroner when the jury returned a verdict of death caused by being accidently knocked down by a mail train.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

The Centenary of the American Marathi Mission Exhibition will open on Wednesday, November, 5, at 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Thursday, Friday and Monday at 10—12 and 3—5 p.m., Saturday, 10—12 and 2-30—4-30.

FOR

HEALTH—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

AERTEX CELLULAR

CELLULAR is composed of small cells in which air is always enclosed, forming a protective layer to the skin; while owing to the ventilated structure of the clothing, any surplus heat and perspiration can readily escape.

CLOTHING

NEGLIGE SHIRTS	6 for	Rs. 24
DRESS SHIRTS	6 ,,	Rs. 33
UNDERWEAR Per Suit		Rs. 5

AGENTS for GENUINE CELLULAR.

IF UNABLE TO CALL, WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BOOK.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER
BOMBAY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 19.1.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are ved at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progrse Art the first

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,45,000
30th April	..	24,77,000
31st July	..	52,35,500
31st December	..	14,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per ent mmission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi. Amritsar and Karachi.
Manager :—S N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd
Head Office:-BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birth. day.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co.

THE EAST AND WEST
INSURANCE CO., LD.

The requisite deposit has been placed with the Government of India.

RELIABLE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

PREMIUMS VERY LOW.

Agents Wanted.

For Tables and Prospectus.

Apply to—

Secretaries,

THE EAST AND WEST
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
119, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.
THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER
OVERLAND CARS.
PERFECTLY SPRUNG.
PERFECT LUBRICATION.
PERFECTION OF COMFORT
THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.
WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLANDIS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.
NOTE THE ADDRESS
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.
35, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

E. K. PUNCH

The Ladies' Drink.
Unsurpassed for Purity.
A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite.
The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages.

Get a bottle to-day.

PRICE Rs. 1-6 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar & Co.

OPPT. CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Gipsy Loce," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

TUESDAY, November 4.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Gipsy Love," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Control of Theatres	8
The New Craftsman for Delhi	8
DAY BY DAY	8
OPINIONS OF THE DAY.	4
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Dublin Strike	7
Other Foreign Cables	7
Turkish Army Reorganisation	9
Moslem League Dissensions	9
Mexican Rebels	9
Passive Resistance in South Africa	9
Credit Bank	9 and 10
Other Indian Telegrams.	6, 7, 11 and 13
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Viceroy at Bijapur	7
"Sati" not Extinct	11
Punjab Bank Failure	11
Row in a Calcutta Theatre	13
Combating Cholera	13
Cantonment Magistrates	13
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	6
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE	4
WEATHER AND SHIPPING	4
SPORTING NEWS	
Sport at Home	5
Football	6
The Dorset's Sports	6
Gwalior Races	6
Tollygunge Races	6
B. P. R. A. Meeting	6
GENERAL NEWS.	
All India News in Brief	4
Kidnapping by Order	12
National Council Woman	12
Calcutta Week by Week	13
House of Lords and a Girl	14
At Home with a Civil War	14
Stories of King Edward	15
Hansa Folklore	15
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Lord Alverstone	13
Fashions of the Day	15

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
November 3 1913.

CONTROL OF THEATRES.

The draft rules recently published by the Commisioner of Police for the regulation and control of places of public entertainment raise several questions of great importance. Time was, not so very long ago, when all sorts of tin structures were allowed to masquerade as theatres, where conditions prevailed which one would associate with a booth show. It was a state of things which reflected little credit on the first city in India, and which effectually cut it off from the enjoyment of any but the most indifferent dramatic or other performances. Matters have improved considerably of late years, and mainly owing to the initiative and enterprise of the City of Bombay Building Company, we now possess more than one theatre worthy of the name. There has also lately come into existence a set of regulations providing for the comfort and safety of those who visit places of public entertainment. In view of the indifference sometimes shown by the proprietors of these places to the comforts of their patrons, stringent provisions were necessary for the protection of the latter. The rules now published are in supersession of all previous regulations on the subject. They are of a most elaborate character, and lead one to wonder whether a strict compliance with their terms is possible or will ever be exacted. Curiously enough, they make no provision for incidents such as that which took place in a Calcutta theatre lately, when a few young bloods took it into their heads to amuse the audience by jumping from the dress-circle down to the stalls, and performing equally delectable feats on the stage. The rules, however, as they stand should serve a most useful purpose, and render a return to the old conditions impossible. Many of them, it is hoped, will be strictly enforced, particularly those relating to the contingency of an outbreak of fire, the provision of sanitary conveniences, and the prevention of over-crowding through the dumping of chairs in the gangways and the passages. Various undesirable practices which have been allowed to grow unchecked so long, need to be put down with a heavy hand, and we welcome the introduction of a set of rules which cannot be offended against with impunity.

But while the proposed regulations are the most exacting that the safety and convenience of the public could require, their operation is left in the hands of an authority, whose control of such matters is likely to defeat the object in view, and create acute dissatisfaction. We refer to the autocratic powers given to the Commissioner of Police, who is constituted the sole judge of what theatres and performances should or should not be allowed. It is bad enough that the inspection and control of places of public amusement should be entrusted to an official, who is already over-burdened with heavy and multifarious duties. If he supervises the work personally, it can at the best be done perfunctorily, and if he entrusts it to his subordinates, it is bound to prove unsatisfactory from more points of view than one. It was only lately that attention was drawn in the Municipal Corporation to neglect in the enforcement of the provision for sanitary conveniences. Other instances will readily occur where the existing regulations have been broken with impunity. But while it is a mistake to entrust the control of such matters to the police, it is simply inexcusable that he should be constituted a Censor of all performances, dramatic or otherwise. In this capacity, he has been entrusted with powers which are dangerously wide, and go beyond anything ever devised in this connection. He is to have "absolute discretion in refusing a license to perform, or exhibit any or all plays or exhibitions," if in his opinion they offend against any canons of decency or propriety, or are such as no peaceful, God-fearing, law-abiding person should have anything to do with, or are objectionable on any other ground! It is easy to imagine to what abuses these extraordinary powers can lead. It is bad enough that they should be vested in a single individual; it is a positive danger to place them in the hands of the Police Commissioner. The duties of that exalted official require the posses sion of varied qualifications, and we are accustomed to see him play many parts. But by no stretch of the imagination can we think of him in the role of a reliable Censor of art and the drama. Even the gifted author of "The Mikado" could not have conceived such a combination of offices. The results are likely to be unsatisfactory in every way, and will lead to the danger of the Commissioner being unduly influenced by the agitation of a section of the public against the interests of the whole. We have only lately seen the spectacle of a Commissioner setting up his notions of propriety against those of the most informed critics of two hemispheres, and even of Royalty itself! We have seen that same personage apparently unmoved by exhibitions whose appeal to the artistic faculties, or to anything but the senses, it is difficult to imagine. This result is natural enough so long as matters are left in the hands of an officer, whose insight in the high-ways and by-ways of crime are the first qualifications for the office he holds. The objections that apply to him apply with ten-fold vigour to the subordinates to whom he is bound to delegate the active part of his duties. It is nothing short of an insult to the public that its artistic tastes should be guided and controlled by the opinions of a Superintendent of Police.

We have briefly indicated our objections to the present system, and we have no doubt that public opinion will press for a more satisfactory solution of the question. In our opinion, the only authority to whom such matters can be entrusted with any safety, would be a municipal committee constituted like the London County Council Committee, and working on the lines laid down by that body. In this city, it should be the business of the Municipal Corporation to regulate and control places of public entertainment and all performances enacted therein, and a licensing committee of the Corporation should be able with the help of capable officers to discharge the duty satisfactorily. It is a function that properly belongs to municipal administration, and we have no doubt that the Bombay Corporation, which deservedly enjoys a high reputation for the efficient discharge of its multifarious duties, can do the work as well as other Corporations are doing. In any case, the public would not have to suffer from the vagaries of a single individual, but would be able to look to an intelligent and independent body, free from obsession with criminal work, and not suffering from any ultra-virtuous scruples. The question deserves to be very carefully considered in view of the growing taste of the public for entertainments of all sorts. It is important not only that the people of Bombay should not be deprived of the privilege of witnessing performances like those of Maud Allan, but that they should be protected from exhibitions of an objectionable character, such as have, at times, escaped the vigilant eye of the Commissioner and his subordinates.

THE NEW CRAFTSMAN FOR DELHI.

The Indian master builder whom the Government of India have decided to appoint as successor to Sir Swinton Jacob in the construction of the new Capital will probably be found in Rajputana, where the antecedents of noble buildings still survive, that is to say, the direct serving of a clear understood purpose and the existence of a body of craftsmen inheriting a vital tradition. Those who have seen the modern palaces of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Gwalior, and especially the Utri of the Bhonsle Rajas of Nagpur comprising the characteristic features of the older styles,—the massive basement and light ornamental structure,—are not likely to share "The Pioneer's" anxiety "whether those features of new Delhi which are to be Oriental will have a truly Oriental inspiration," or that the Indian craftsman, if given a reasonably free hand and not dragooned into submission by English officials, may show an unpleasant *penchant* for perpetrating domes and *chhatris* on the tops of English buildings. Hitherto, as "The Pioneer" is quite aware, the British have made no serious effort to utilise the Indian building traditions, which have almost wholly disappeared owing to the debased methods of the Public Works Department. Fifty years ago architecture in India was still a living art, and the Indian builder's conception of his work was still untainted by inartistic considerations, all their attempts being directed towards producing the effect they desired; while in the P. W. D. it has always been considered more essential that a building, especially in its details, should be a correct copy of something else than good in itself or appropriate to its purpose, with the result that the official patronage of pseudo-classic or pseudo-Gothic architecture has almost killed the indigenous art in British India. But, happily, the purely utilitarian methods of the Public Works Department have not yet fully penetrated into Feudatory India, several of the Rajputana States and others being able to point with justifiable pride to marvellously beautiful buildings entirely designed and constructed according to Indian principles by Indian builders. But the discredit of a debased style of architecture in the country does not lie entirely on the British, many of the ruling chiefs and wealthy zemindars showing an equal, and far more discreditable, perversion of taste by copying and encouraging vulgar European models, and, as Dr. Coomaraswmy said some time ago, it is hardly the fault of the British Government that so many capitals of Native States should be mere under-studies of Tooting and so many modern Indian colleges so strongly recall a Nonconformist chapel!

We would again venture to impress on the builders of new Delhi that its architecture can have vitality and character only on one condition, that is, that each building be erected in a manner developed out of the character of the builders and the immediate purpose of the building. It would be unreasonable to expect the Government to erect buildings for their own use in a manner which should not directly commend itself to their own taste, but, as was said in a letter to "The Times" not long ago, "were it once understood that it is perfectly feasible to have buildings by the best European and the best Indian designers growing up side by side,—buildings to suit the most varied purposes and tastes,—it would be realised that there would be given to a city so constructed a surprising beauty and variety such as has not been seen in Europe for many centuries." In this connection the suggestion of the Lahore "Tribune" is to be commended. That paper urges that a committee of Indian experts would be preferable to one man, on the ground that Indian architecture represents a variety of styles each having its own distinctive feature, and a blending of these without destroying purity of design may probably succeed in giving the desired effect.

DAY BY DAY.

A Unique Collection of Historical Pictures.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis at his residence "The Happy Vale" yesterday morning at 11-30 and saw his valuable collection of historical pictures, manuscripts and paper. They were highly pleased to see the old Delhi miniature paintings and illuminated manuscripts which are true specimens of Indian Art of the Moghul and Mahratta times. They also inspected his magnificent collection of valuable rare books on India and autographs. Rao Bahadur Parasnis, we are informed, intends to form a public museum and library of his valuable collections at Satara for the use of historial students.

Messrs. Cadell and Gubbay.

On Saturday Mr. P. R. Cadell and Mr. M. S. Gubbay left Bombay on leave for England by the S. S. Maloja. Both Messrs. Cadell and Gubbay received a hearty send-off from deputations of their respective staffs.

The Sutherland Deer Forests.

The Duke of Sutherland, whose offer of 200,000 acres of deer forest at £2 per acre was announced the other day, is the largest landowner in Great Britain. The total landed property of the Sutherlands is computed at 1,358,425 acres, producing a gross rental of £140,928. The deer forest area referred to is presumably in Sutherland, where the Duke owns 1,176,454 acres. It is claimed by many writers, this immense property belonged to the men of Sutherland and was the first property of the clan, and that the Sutherland-Leveson-Gowers have, therefore, strictly speaking, no right to the freehold of the tract.

Golconda Fort.

Golconda fort, which Lord and Lady Hardinge visited on Friday with the Nizam, is situated on a rocky ridge of granite, covering an extensive area. It is surrounded by a strong crenellated stone wall, over three miles in circumference, with 87 bastions at the angles, some of these still containing large pieces of ordnance bearing Persian inscriptions. Inside the walls are ruins of numerous palaces, mosques and scattered dwellings, while the *bala hisar*, or citadel, is still in good condition. There are eight gates to the fort, of which four are now in use. A moat surrounds the fort, and about half a mile to the north are the tombs of the Kutb Shahi kings, which present a most impressive and beautiful scene, especially by moonlight.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Our London correspondent's announcement that a complimentary dinner is to be given at the Hotel Cecil in London to Mrs. Sarajini Naidu on Friday next, the arrangements to be similar to those at the memorable welcome last year to Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, will be extremely gratifying to all who have read Mrs. Naidu's poems. Mrs. Naidu is a daughter of Dr. Aghore Nath Chatterjee, who was formerly in the Nizam's service as head of His Highness' educational department. Miss Chatterjee went to England at an early age, and her first poems were written at the age of fourteen. When "The Golden Threshold" was published, the London literary world gave it a very warm welcome. Mrs. Naidu's poetry is of rare charm and distinction, but, unlike Mr. Tagore, she writes in English. Speaking of Mr. Tagore we learn that the Calcutta University has decided to confer the degree of L. L. D. on the famous poet.

The P. and O. Settlement.

Reuter last week telegraphed that the Secretary of the Merchant Service Guild had said that, while the details of the settlement regarding the differences between the Directors of the P. and O. Company and the officers would not be divulged, the latter had received most substantial concessions, the Directors meeting them in the friendliest mood. This spirit of mediatory reserve on the part of the Secretary cannot be too highly commended, but, as the subject-matter of the dispute consisted of grievances the particulars of which have been familiar to many of the travelling public, it was unnecessary to adopt that air of mystery which the transparent conditions of the vexed question did not justify. The main issues in dispute must have centred on the long-standing questions of tardiness in promotion, and an adequate scale of pensions on retirement, which the officers during the past four or five years have been persistently hammering at with the Directorate, in order to obtain some sort of redress or reform on points which have been a source of intense irritation and discontent for many years. An age limit with compulsory retirement and pension has hitherto formed no part of the P. and O. Company's code of rules, the omission in all probability being due to the fact, that, owing to their comfortable and salubrious surroundings, the P. and O commanders were found to be capable of rendering efficient service at a more advanced age than is usual in other callings. And to retire a man with a mere time record of fifty-five years, when he feels no more than forty, would appear absurd to the Company's executive, more especially when it is universally recognised that the qualifications or capabilities of the cautious, reliable navigator mature with the experience he acquires, and the scale of excellence is directly proportional to his length of service.

Sweeping Reforms.

From a commander's point of view this is, of course, an excellent way of looking at the picture. Having gained the summit after a long and arduous struggle with no pension or retiring allowance to look forward to, he of necessity expects to enjoy a commander's emoluments and privileges so long as he is capable of efficiently performing the alloted duties, and so far as he or the Company is concerned it matters not whether the march of time ranks him as octogenerian, nonagenerian or upwards. Meanwhile the expectant "chief" who, in spite of his youthful temperament, with possibly thirty years of good service to his credit, is waiting patiently. He may get a command at the age of fifty or fifty-five if he is lucky: it is, however, more than probable he will not get one at all. We may therefore be excused for assuming in spite of the Guild Secretary's guarded reticence, that the substantial concessions which the officers have obtained from the Directors amount to sweeping reforms being instituted regarding "promotion" and the establishment of a liberal scale of pensions on retirement; and the expeditious settlement of this dispute under the aegis of the Merchant Service Guild is greatly to be commended.

Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram, Kankhal (U. P.)

Elsewhere we publish an appeal from Swami Kalyananda, the Honorary Secretary of this well known charitable institution of Upper India, drawing attention to the work accomplished during 1912, and soliciting public help to carry on the noble work of free medical relief to suffering humanity, to which the Swami and his band of volunteers have consecrated their lives. As appears from the Report, during the year undor review 9,388 patients were treated freely, withou distinction of caste, creed or race. Of this total as many as 116 were in-patients. During the year a phthisis ward was added, but the needs of the institution are rapidly expanding and there is urgent need of three more wards, for the construction of which immediate public support is solicited by the Swami. There are no permanent endowment funds to fall back upon and the institution solely on the precarious doles of charity. It is regrettable that this Home of Service which has accomplished so much philanthropic work during the twelve years of its life, and which has won golden opinions from both the public and the Government, should have at the end of 1912 only Rs. 835-4-9 as the working balance. We hope that as a result of the present appeal the Home will be sufficiently endowed to enable the workers to carry on their humanitarian mission without undue pecuniary anxiety.

MOSLEM LEAGUE DISSENSIONS.

AGA KHAN'S RESIGNATION IRREVOCABLE.

IS LONDON LEAGUE INDEPENDENT?

MR. WAZIR HASAN'S DISCLAMER.

NO TRIUMPHAL BANQUET ON CAWNPORE "VICTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Replying to a telegram from Mr. Mahomed Ali, the Aga Khan, who is now in Paris, telegraphs that his resignation is irrevocable. The chief reason is, now that the League has become popular, the work should be conducted on the lines of general popular opinion rather than on the semi-dictatorial lines which have now become impossible. For this reason a permanent President was no longer possible. He should be changed annually. He also must have the liberty to plead his ideas from a free platform. Accordingly, the Aga Khan takes "this oppoitunity of clearing out of the League and leaving the League to be reformed on the only lines possible," but he will be still as active a member as ever.

ALL-INDIA AND LONDON LEAGUES.

Mr. Mahomed Ali declares that the telegram shows that the decision of the Aga Khan who has long been desirous of resigning, is in no way connected with Mr. Amir Ali's resignation. He adds that at a meeting in London two days ago, at which Mr. Amir Ali's resignation was discussed, the Aga Khan, while not mentioning his own intention to resign, proposed that Mr. Amir Ali should withdraw his resignation pending a settlement of the questions whether the London League is a branch of the Moslem League in India, or an independent co-ordinate League, and whether the Indian Leagues were subventions of the London League, conditional on the latter's subordination to Aga Khan.

He was of opinion that these points should have been discussed and settled by the two Leagues themselves and not according to the personal views of Mr. Amir Ali or Mr. Wazir Hasan.

A PRINCIPLE OF FAR-REACHING IMPORTANCE.

Mr. Wazir Hasan points out that Mr. Amir Ali's only objection to the Aga Khan's proposal was that it would have the appearance of crowing over the Cawnpore victory and that he finally agreed to the proposal and asked the Lord Chancellor for sanction to attend the dinner. "Now that you cannot join the Aga Khan in a dinner as host, it is just as well to remember that this is solely because the Lord Chancellor thinks it would be wiser if you did not join in a public dinner. To my mind the dinner became a comparatively insignificant matter. You, however, introduced in your letter a matter of principle of far-reaching importance, namely, relationship between the All-India League and the London Moslem League. This is a subject happily wholly independent of our respective personalities."

Mr. Wazir Hasan maintains that the Moslem League must be laid down in India and nowhere else, although, naturally and rightly, it must be laid down in consultation with the London branch, "whenever it is possible to avail ourselves of its assistance and advice."

MR. HASAN REPUDIATES THE CHARGE.

Mr. Wazir Hasan writing to Mr. Amir Ali on Oct. 29, after disclaiming any idea of insulting or offending him, hopes he will withdraw his resignation. He sets forth at some length the whole circumstances of the projected dinner. After various proposals the Aga Khan suggested that a dinner be given by himself and Mr. Amir Ali "and people whom we all wished to of the Mussulmans in India and abroad were to be invited to meet us. There is nothing in this proposal to suggest that it was to be a complimentary dinner given to us any more than its being a triumphal banquet to celebrate the Cawnpore "victory." Any suggestion that because you would not honour us in this manner, I would intrigue against you, is highly unjust to me and greatly resented."

MR. AMEER ALI'S ACTION.

PERFECTLY JUSTIFIABLE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Referring to the dispute between the Central Moslem League and the London League, the "Statesman" says:—

In view of Mr. Ameer Ali's official position his action seems to have been perfectly justifiable and to have afforded no ground for the violent letter addressed to him by Mr. Mahomed Ali's companion. The Secretary of the Central Moslem League's embittered feelings, which the correspondence reveals, are in fact scarcely to be accounted for by the mere incident of the refusal of an invitation to dinner. There must have been other causes of irritation at work which will doubtless be disclosed before long.

MEXICAN REBELS.

MONTEREY RELIEVED.

47 POLICEMEN TORTURED AND KILLED.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1.

The latest news from Mexico is that General Maas has relieved Monterey with the Federal troops, the rebels being driven off after destroying an immense quantity of railway material. The despatches from San Luis, (Potosi) state that the rebels tortured and killed 47 out of 50 mounted police protecting a ranch.

"CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY."

The Mexican paper "El Pais", in the course of an article on the situation, says:—"The puritan President Wilson is plotting to annihilate and despoil us. He is seeking allies and accomplices in this crime against humanity but we believe that the friendly Powers which recognised President Huerta will not aid the United States.

AMERICANS PACKING GOODS FOR FLIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

A telegram from Mexico City states that many Americans have packed their goods preparatory to flight and are awaiting the next move from Washington with misgiving.

THREATENED FINANCIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mexico is faced with a financial crisis, and the Government has difficulty in paying the departments though they will eventually be paid in full. The report that President Huerta intends to impose a tax on deposits has caused numerous withdrawals from the banks, though the report is apparently unfounded.

EX-PRESIDENT LEAVES MEXICO.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Ex-President Diaz has left Mexico on Board an American warship. He will be transferred to the American mailboat off Yucatan.

AISGILL RAILWAY DISASTER.

DRIVER PARDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The driver of Aisgill train who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment has been pardoned.

AVIATION.

GILBERT WINS POMMERY CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 1.

The aviator Gilbert has won the Pommery Cup, covering 688 miles in 315 minutes.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

M. Daucourt, the French aviator, has reached Vienna after numerous troubles and stoppages.

FRENCH LOAN.

FORTY MILLIONS FOR MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A great French loan is impending, amounting to upwards of forty millions sterling for military expenditure, due largely to the introduction of three years' service.

NAVAL HOLIDAY.

GERMANY—A BOGEY TO FRIGHTEN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Hensley (Missouri) introduced a resolution approving Mr. Churchill's naval holiday proposal. The Speaker Mr. Clark said he wanted to see the resolution passed He added that Germany had been used as a bogey to frighten the Americans in the past naval debates.

NOBEL PRIZE ON ANAPHYLAXINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Dr. Charles Richet, of Paris, has been awarded the Nobel prize for medicine for work on Anaphylaxins.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Nov. 1.

The official estimate of the cotton crop is 7,593,000 cantars.

NEW BAGDAD RAILWAY BRANCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Topral-Alexandretta branch of the Baghdad Railway was opened to-day.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN S. A.

DIWALI MEETING

TO SUPPORT MOVEMENT.

PROTEST AGAINST THREAT TO LADIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The following telegram has been received by Mr. Gokhale from Mr. Gandhi:—

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 30.

At a great Dewali meeting held in Johannesburg the Hindus passed a resolution strongly approving the Passive Resistance movement. It was resolved to support the same by every means at their command. Congratulations were offered to a lady already imprisoned in this connection. Contributions were given in cash and provision. The chairman, in his speech, emphatically denied the statement contained in Mr. Smut's reply to the Coal-owners' Association and strongly protested against a threat to 12 ladies, of prosecution under the Vagrancy Act if they persisted in moving among the labourers of Newcastle.

HELP FOR SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

Mr. Gokhale has alredy remitted to Mr. Gandhi £2,000 for alleviating the distress of the families of the passive resisters. Owing to the financial crisis in Bombay some difficulty is being experienced in collecting subscriptions in Bombay for the S. African Indians and Mr. Gokhale is depending much on the co-operation of other provinces in the matter of collecting subscriptions.

GENERAL BOTHA ENDORSES MR. SMUT'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

General Botha speaking at Nylstroom to-day, referring to Mr. Smut's statement of 28th October and Mr. Gokhale's declaration of 29th October said that he and Mr. Fischer were present at the interview which was held in his office. He agreed with and endorsed everything that Mr. Smuts had said thereanent.

1,600 DURBAN STRIKERS COURTING ARREST.

DURBAN, Nov. 1.

The Indian miners generally have accepted Mr. Gandhi's advice and have started in parties for the Transvaal to court arrest. Of 1,600 men composing parties, 200 have already been arrested.

UNVEILING OF SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S STATUE.

MR. ASQUITH ATTACKED BY AMBUSHED SUFFRAGISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Asquith, motoring to Stirling to unveil the statue to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was attacked by Suffragettes ambushed at the village of Plean. They threw pepper at the motor and struck at the Premier with a dogwhip. A policeman following the car drove them off. Mr. Asquith was not hurt but his daughter Violet was much alarmed. Mr. Asquith received an ovation on unveiling the statue which is a non-political tribute to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The statue bears the figure of Peace with the words "South Africa."

RECOGNITION FOR BRAVERY.

RESCUING FROM CAGE OF A LIGHT-BUOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Albert Medal has been conferred on Shaik Mohiden of R. I. M. S. Lawrence for rescuing a comrade from the cage of a light-buoy in Shat-el-Arab on April 14th which ignited while being re-charged and was enveloped in flames ten feet high.

REFACING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

500 WORKMEN AS KING'S GUESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

On the completion of the refacing of the Buckingham Palace five hundred workmen were guests of the King at dinner at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday evening. Many of the guests were in their working clothes. The message from his Majesty was read congratulating the workmen on their achievement in handicraft and rapidity of execution. Each guest received a gift of tobacco and a clay pipe.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR FOR JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

M. Regnault, French Ambassador to Japan, has sailed for Tokio.

TURKISH ARMY REORGANISATION.

GERMAN MILITARY OFFICERS ENGAGED.

ELIMINATION OF POLITICS FROM ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.

The decision to engage a German Military Mission to reorganise the Army is regarded as one of the most important taken by the Porte since the institution of the new regime. The general selected will have the immediate control of the military schools and will probably also be actually in command of the troops in Constantinople.

Negotiations have been proceeding quietly with the German Embassy for some months. An Irade has now been issued sanctioning the details. The only remaining formality is the signature of contracts. It is expected that one of the most important results of the appointment of German officers to such positions of command will be an elimination of politics from the Army which will materially contribute to the stability of the Governments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.

Turkey has engaged one of the smartest of the younger generals on the German General Staff to reorganise the Turkish Army. He has been given full executive authority and much greater powers than General van der Goltz was invested with. He will also have an adequate staff of Germans.

ACUTE ALBANIAN SITUATION.

OBSTRUCTION OF DELIMITATION COMMISSIONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The situation in Southern Albania is growing acute, Italy and Austria alike complaining of a deliberate obstruction of the delimitation of commissioners by Greece. Strongly worded warnings to Greece are appearing in the Austrian and the Italian press. It is declared that the localities in dispute will be summarily proclaimed Albanian unless the opposition ceases forthwith.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN NOTE.

ATHENS, Nov. 3.

Italy and Austria, on Friday, presented a collective Note to Greece complaining that the international Commission for the delimitation of Albania was being hampered by the attitude of the population under Greek incitement, and they had instructed their representatives on the Commission to regard as Albanian all villages where they met opposition.

THE ZULU CHIEF'S BURIAL.

SCENES OF WILD DEMONSTRATION.

PROTESTS AGAINST GOVERNMENTS TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VRYHEID, Nov. 1.

By permission of the Government, Dinizulu was buried to-day in the Royal kraal with an impressive native ceremony in the presence of ten thousand Zulus from the whole of Zululand. A native clergyman officiated at the graveside, Dinizulu having lately become a Christian. A white magistrate attended and briefly addressed the assemblage, in reply to which, Dinzulu's Premier, Nankulumana, thanked him for the Government's concession, but complained of their treatment of Cetewayo and Dinizulu. Nevertheless, he urged a cessation of the feud. The speech led to a wild demonstration but Nankulumana firmly repressed it, declining to allow even a discussion of the matter.

SUCCESSOR TO KINGSHIP.

On a previous day before the same assemblage, amid dazzling lightning and a fierce thunderstorm, Nankulumana proclaimed Dinizulu's heir, Solomon, successor to the Kingship. A chief, who suggested that the proclamation ought to be sanctioned by the Government was howled down.

MR. DEVLIN ON EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

"WE WOULD REFUSE HOME RULE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Devlin, speaking at Keighley, said that an Ireland undivided was the minimum of the Home Rulers' demand. "We would refuse Home Rule to-morrow if Ulster or any portion of Ulster were cut off from the rest of Ireland."

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Captain Craig, M. P., officially announces that the Ulster volunteers number 88,000.

SOUTH LANARK BY ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Scottish miners have decided to nominate Thomas Gibb for South Lanark, which is thus a three-cornered contest.

CREDIT BANK.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S STRONG COMMENTS.

"OBJECT OF SWINDLING THE PUBLIC."

DEALINGS WITH THE SPECIE BANK.

MR. CHUNILAL SARAYIA'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Justice Davar on Saturday passed orders for the winding-up of the Credit Bank of India, Limited.

In doing so he commented on the auditors' report and made wide and sweeping strictures on the Bank and everyone and everything connected with it. He directed the publication of the report which he said should be done in the interests of the public.

A winding-up order was also passed in the case of the Bombay Banking Company, Ltd.

A further big failure of pearl merchants is announced, being that of the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company. It is stated that the liabilities are about 70 lakhs.

On Saturday forenoon at the High Court, the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshah Davar heard in Chambers, the petitions of (1) Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama and Valimahomed Devji, (2) Siribai, widow, and (3) Laverchand Thakersey for an order winding up the Credit Bank of India, Limited.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. F. E. Dinshah, Solicitor, appeared for the first petitioners; Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel, Solicitor, appeared for the second, and Mr. Devidas, Solicitor, for the third. There was no appearance on behalf of the Bank or any other creditor or contributory.

The learned Advocate-General, in arguing the petition, said that Messrs. Fergusson and Company had now made a somewhat lengthy report, the gist of which was that the Bank's liabilities were Rs. 41 lakhs and assets anticipated certainly not more than nine lakhs, and might be less. That was the position and he submitted that there was no question why winding-up order should not be made as provided by Section 128 (d) of the Indian Companies' Act

He also asked for an order appointing Mr. R. D. Sethna as official liquidator under Section 141 of the Act. Counsel added that under paragraph 4 of that Section, the Court might determine the question of security to be taken from the liquidator.

Davar J.—I am told, Mr. Advocate-General, that the liquidator ordinarily gives Rs. 1,000 as security.

His Lordship then passed his order, which was that the Company be wound up by the Court; Mr. R. D. Sethna appointed official liquidator on his furnishing security of Rs. 1,000.

The Advocate-General.—I also ask that the liquidator be invested with all the powers under Section 144 of the Companies' Act.

His Lordship made the order prayed for.

The Advocate-General.—The next thing, my Lord, I wish to mention is that it might be beneficial to the creditors and depositors of the Bank that the accountants' report should be made known through the medium of the Press and I would request your Lordship to direct its publication.

REPORT TO BE FURNISHED TO PRESS.

His Lordship addressing the Advocate-General said he was desirous of saying something in connection with this application. He thought it necessary in the interests of the public that the report should be furnished to the Press so that the public might know under what circumstances companies are exploited and promoted in Bombay. It seemed to his Lordship that if half the allegations contained in Messrs. Fergusson's Report were correct, this Company was floated with the object of swindling the public from its very inception. He found names of prominent citizens figuring in the original prospectus as promoters of the Company and his Lordship thought that although the matter was proceeding in "Chambers," he should give liberty for the fullest publication of all the matters relating to this Bank, so that there might be no embarrassment to the Press.

His Lordship then asked the Advocate-General:—"Now that the orders are made, what does the liquidator propose to do? It seems to me that many things should be done and done immediately.

The Advocate-General said, Mr. Sethna, as provisional liquidator, had a petition ready, which Counsel handed to the Court, and he asked for an order for the examination of witnesses, whose names were given in the affidavit.

HOW CREDIT BANK OPENED ON 2ND.

In his affidavit, Mr. Sethna stated that he was informed that on the morning of the 2nd October, 1913, the directors of the Bank decided to suspend payment. Thereafter, the manager of the Bank, Mr. Jaffer Joosub, in consequence of his interview with Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya, decided not to act in accordance with the resolution and opened the Bank and made payments which fell due on that day. He was enabled to do this by obtaining a loan of Rs. 54,000 from the Indian Specie Bank, Limited. On the same day, he handed to Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya certain securities. The attorneys for Mr. Choonilal and the Specie Bank had put forward an account of these transactions which deferred materially from that given by Jaffer Joosub and his brothers Karmally and Rahim who were present at some of the interviews with Choonilal. He (Mr. Sethna) was informed that Mr. N. R. Mistri, auditor of the Bank, was also present at one of such interviews. It was necessary, therefore, that all these persons should be examined under Section 162 of the Indian Companies' Act.

Continuing, Mr. Sethna said that Jaffer Joosub appeared to have entered into a large number of speculative transactions in shares of various public companies and the persons with whom the dealings were entered into claimed to hold the Credit Bank liable therefor. No books of account had been kept with regard to these transactions. Jaffer Joosub had informed him that he (Jaffer) had entered into these transactions on behalf of a syndicate consisting of his brother Noormahomed, Rustam K. R. Cama, and Ahmed and Hasan, two sons of Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz. It was further alleged that Rustam Cama retired from the syndicate on the 26th September, 1913. From some writings produced before him (the liquidator) by Rustam Cama, it appeared that Jaffer Joosub was personally interested in these transactions. Each member of the Syndicate had pleaded his utter inability to pay any part of the loss which would exceed Rs. 5 lakhs. It was, therefore, necessary that they should all be examined.

THE HISTORY OF BANK'S SHARES.

Mr. Sethna further averred that a large number of shares of the Company on each of which Rs. 10 were stated to have been paid and Rs. 40 remained to be called stood in the names of Jaffer Joosub's brothers, friends and relatives. It appeared that 80,000 shares were held in this way and the Company was not likely to recover anything on account of such shares, 11,370 shares stood in the name of Hassanali Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaz; 4,047 shares in the name of his brother Ahmed and 2,510 shares in the name of their father Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaz. Mahomedbhai had been insolvent for the past several years and his sons lived with him and had no independent means. 5,025 shares stood in the name of Karmally Joosub, 5,302 shares in the name of his son Fazul and 985 shares in the name of another son of his named Goolam Hussein. 13,522 shares stood in the name of Noormahomed Joosub, 5,309 shares in the name of his son Ali Mahomed and 6,350 shares stood in the name of Rahim Joosub. All these persons were stated to be insolvent. 2,528 shares stood in the name of one Ahmed Haji Munji, an employee of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, and a relation of Jaffer Joosub. 5,115 shares stood in the name of Rustam K. R. Cama. Even the Rs. 10 per share on these shares or the greater part thereof had been obtained from the Bank on the pledge of these very shares and each of th above persons was indebted to the Bank in a large sum. All these persons appeared to have been parties to a fraudulent scheme to deceive the public dealing with the Bank. He, therefore, prayed that every one of the above-mentioned persons as well as the directors of the Bank should be examined under the act. He added that it was necessary to examine the directors on the points above-referred to as questions had arisen, whether they exercised due supervision and control over the affairs of the Company and whether they authorised the speculative transactions into which Jaffer Joosub entered in the name of the Bank.

After perusing this affidavit, his Lordship made the order sanctioning the examination of all the persons mentioned in the affidavit and said he would give an early appointment for it.

LIABILITY OF THE PROMOTERS.

His Lordship observed that it appeared to him that a large liability would attach to many people and he asked what steps the liquidator proposed to take to secure those liabilities. He added that it seemed to him that the original directors or the promoters of this Bank were civilly liable, they having induced the people to deposit their monies on representations that the 50 lakhs capital had been fully subscribed when there was nothing of the kind.

The Advocate-General—And the telegraphic address of the Bank is "Cautious."

His Lordship, continuing, said he saw that from among the original promoters of the Bank some had disappeared from the Board but it did not necessarily follow that their liability had ceased.

The Advocate-General observed that that was to be considered and it was, therefore, most important that the examination of the witnesses should be taken immediately, most especially of Jaffer Joosub to get the history of the Bank and of Choonilal.

His Lordship next asked what steps were taken to safeguard the security of three lakhs, which, according to the report, had gone from the Credit Bank to the Specie Bank.

The Advocate-General said that he wanted to examine Choonilal and Jaffer at once and when that was done he would consider how he should proceed.

His Lordship then remarked that there was the case of Rahim Joosub. He had latterly sold a valuable agency and perhaps within three months of his insolvency and possibly fraudulently. It was alleged by a party. His Lordship observed, that he had sold this for paying off certain monies, the subject matter of a case of criminal breach of trust and that, His Lordship thought, required an immediate investigation.

The Advocate-General said he would therefore ask for the earliest date for these examinations.

His Lordship fixed Friday for recording evidence.

His Lordship then added that if there was any risk about the securities or if they were not properly safeguarded, the liquidator should take immediate legal proceedings to secure them.

The Advocate-General said that in this connection, he wanted some time to consider.

His Lordship thought that even then prompt measures should be taken. The

(Continued on Page 10)

CREDIT BANK.

(*Continued from Page 9*)

assets were very few and what could be secured ought to be secured at once. The Credit Bank had Rs. 80,000 of the All-India United Insurance Company, which, the public were told, was all invested in Government paper. He thought the sooner people knew how these companies were exploited and promoted the better for all.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Further addressing the Advocate-General, His Lordship said that since this petition was admitted, he had been favoured with a large number of anonymous letters in which various allegations were made against various parties. His Lordship certainly did not pay any heed to this anonymous correspondence but he wished to make it known that if any party had any grievance and if he went to His Lordship in chambers he would be given a hearing and His Lordship would direct such inquiry to be made as would be deemed to be necessary.

This finished the main points to be discussed at this stage and the Advocate-General asked for costs.

Mr. Vakeel and Mr. Devidass also applied for costs.

The Advocate-General submitted that only one set of costs should be allowed between the two clients of Mr. Vakeel and Mr. Devidass.

His Lordship remarked that allegations had been made against the Advocate-General's client. It was alleged that he was colluding with Jaffer Joosub and that he was also a broker of the syndicate and when Mr. Devidas offered to withdraw so long as the first petitioners were prosecuting these proceedings, His Lordship had told him not to do so but to wait until the hearing. His Lordship added that so long as the first petitioners would efficiently proceed with these proceedings he would leave their conduct in their hands.

The Advocate-General said that His Lordship would know about the collusion when Jaffer would be examined.

His Lordship ordered the costs of all parties to come out of the assets.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

ORDER TO WIND UP.

His Lordship next heard the petition of Mr. B. G. Gajiwalla, manager of the Pioneer Bank Limited, to wind up the Bombay Banking Company Limited.

Mr. Jamietram Jiwanram, solicitor, appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Chitnis, solicitor, for the Bank.

Mr. Chitnis told His Lordship that he wanted an adjournment to which Mr. Jamietram was consenting. Simultaneously, Mr. M. Conway, senior Judge's clerk, informed His Lordship that the petitioners desired to withdraw the petition they had subsequently filed for the appointment of a provisional liquidator.

His Lordship said he was not disposed to grant an adjournment nor would he allow the petitioners to withdraw this petition.

Mr. Chitnis said that the adjournment was necessary as both the depositors and shareholders had resolved to reconstruct the Company and they were therefore taking accounts for that purpose.

His Lordship remarked that it was astounding that they should first start a Bank with a capital of one lakh and borrow twelve lakhs on it and then shut the doors and after that ask permission to reconstruct the Company. They had shut their doors against their creditors. On a capital of one lakh, which was not fully subscribed they obtained 12 lakhs from the public and then shut their doors against him. His Lordship was not at all disposed to entrust this Bank to three directors any longer as whatever assets were available they must be secured to the creditors. According to Gajiwalla's petition, the debts owing to the company were 16 lakhs out of which Rs. 1,12,000 had been advanced to the directors of the Company.

Mr. Chitnis said the loans given to the directors were all well-secured. Then it should be remembered that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna had advanced to the Bank more than a lakh of rupees.

His Lordship next pointed out that when the Bank's reserve fund was only Rs. 37,000, their current account and fixed deposits were eleven lakhs and His Lordship asked where they had all gone.

Mr. Chitnis said they were invested in various securities. Monies were also lent on lands upcountry. That 11 lakhs had been paid in showed the confidence of the people in this institution.

His Lordship remarked that that confidence was shown by the directors by closing their doors.

Mr. Chitnis said the step was necessitated by a wild rush of the depositors. He added that the creditors had held meetings and had decided to reconstruct the Bank.

His Lordship remarked that people in distress are often led away thus in hopes of getting back their monies. He could not entertain for a minute the idea of entrusting the monies to the board once again.

Mr. Chitnis submitted that if creditors desired to reconstruct the Bank and entrust the monies to the Board he saw no reason why that should not be done.

AN UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE.

His Lordship asked what did these pleaders and doctors know of banking.

Mr. Chitnis remarked that that was very unfortunate but he pointed out that the Company had existed for the last fifteen years and ever since its establishment it had paid large dividends.

His Lordship: And with this result.

Mr. Chitnis said the result was due to the panic.

His Lordship: Then why did the other Banks not fail?

Mr. Chitnis: That might be due to different circumstances.

His Lordship then made his order. He said he declined to postpone any consideration of the petition. He had enough materials to distrust the present Board and he would not entrust the assets to the present management. He made the order winding up the Company by the Court and appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna as official liquidator with all powers under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act on his furnishing security of Rs. 1,000. The costs of the petitioners to come out of the assets.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS.

NEGLIGENCE IMPUTED TO DIRECTORS.

The following is the report made by Messrs. Ferguson and Co., chartered accountants, regarding the affairs of the Credit Bank to Mr. R. D. Sethna, the liquidator of the Bank:—

"As instructed in your favour of the 13th instant, we now have the honour to submit our report on the investigation of the affairs of the Credit Bank of India, Ld., which suspended payment on the morning of the 3rd instant, and is now in official liquidation.

The Bank was registered in December 1909. The manager was Mr. Jaffer Joosub and the directors at the time of suspension were as follows:—

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin (Bar-at-Law); Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. Tyebbhai M. M Maskati; the Hon. Sirdar Syedaliel Edroos; Mr. Hiralal Chhotalal Shroff; Mr. Trikamrai Dalpatram Mehta; and Dr. Goolamhusein Virji Patel.

The immediate cause of the suspension of the Bank was the inability of the management to raise further loans on the assets of the Bank or the securities of its constituents necessary to meet the daily pressing calls upon it, which commenced shortly after the failure of the People's Bank.

The Bank's investments which were only about Rs. 80,000 in G. P. Notes and also the securities lodged with the Bank by constituents against loans had all been repledged. The loans at call had been given by the manager and sanctioned by the directors without careful consideration or anything else that one would expect of the officials of a Bank, the telegraphic address of which is "cautious." These loans have been made very largely to persons holding the bulk of the share capital and who were entirely unprepared to repay at call any portion of the amount advanced.

As directed by the Court, we have conducted our investigation along the lines sanctioned in their order which are as follows:—

(*a*) what, if any books, papers and vouchers are missing.

(*b*) what approximately are the debts and liabilities of the Bank.

(*c*) what are the assets and securities available to meet the Bank's liabilities.

(*d*) generally to give all such information regarding the dealings of the Bank as may help the liquidator in the conduct of the liquidation, and we report upon these in their order.

All the books, papers and vouchers which we have required in the course of our investigation have been readily submitted to us as also have all replies to questions put to the manager of the Bank or the staff and so far as our investigation goes, none of the books, papers or vouchers are missing.

SYNDICATE'S OPERATIONS.

Regarding the bank's operations on behalf of a syndicate, referred to under "(d)," we find that the Bank kept no record of the result of its operations beyond filing the brokers' contracts. We have therefore had to work from the records kept by the syndicate, but we have not compared these records with the brokers' contracts. This may be necessary later, after the brokers' accounts have been received from them.

Schedule No. 1 contains a statement of the liabilities and as indicated therein they amount to Rs. 41,91,657-15-0. The assets being insufficient to meet the ordinary creditors, no "capital" liability will rank for dividend.

Schedule No. 2 contains a record of the assets available amounting to Rs. 9,63,934-3-3.

This record works out at a lower percentage than may ultimately be recovered. Several of the debtors are insolvent and we are quite unable to state what dividend may be expected from their estates. We do not feel justified, however, in encouraging favourable hopes of a better result than is shown. Where securities have been pledged, we have taken them at what, according to our experience, is a fair valuation.

The following information regarding the dealings of the Bank may be of use in the conduct of the liquidation:—*Subscription of the share capital and loans sanctioned by the Bank on its own shares*:—When Mr. Jaffer Joosub took over the management from Mr. Barnes, who was the first manager of the Bank, only 30 per cent of the capital had been subscribed. He succeeded in inducing a number of persons to apply for the balance of the shares and his brothers and relations assisted him materially in this. The majority of these applications were accompanied by deposit of Rs. 2 per share, and were thus bona-fide up to this stage, but one lot of about 19,500 shares was unfortunately otherwise, the amount of the deposit being advanced by the Bank.

MATTER OF COURSE PRACTICE.

After this the payment of the calls on shares by the Bank by loans to the shareholders seems to have been the practice as a matter of course.

At the present time we doubt whether 15 per cent of the subscribed capital is now reliable. Several persons, in some cases unsuspecting, have been brought on to the list of shareholders by shares being transferred to their names from the names of unscrupulous shareholders, the price of which transfer appears as a loan to the unsuspecting shareholder and is taken to the credit of "share loan account" of the transferor. The uncalled capital gives, for this reason, no reliable indication to creditors what is the extent of the dividend they may eventually receive. If may confidently be expected that many of the shareholders will be unable to meet their unpaid calls. On petition to the Court, some have already been adjudicated insolvent.

In our opinion this bogus subscription of the capital evades the principle safeguarded by the provision in section 28 of the Indian Companies Act, which requires that: "every share in any company shall be deemed and taken to have been issued and to be held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash, etc."

Transfers of shares were put before the directors and sanctioned, but little care or discrimination appears to have been exercised, as we find that transfers were being sanctioned in some cases from reliable parties to doubtful ones. One instance of this occurs in July 1911, when 950 shares were transferred to Mr. Noor Mahomed Joosub, the manager's brother, who, at the same meeting, was having loans or bills amounting to Rs. 2,25,000 sanctioned to him or to him with another party jointly.

LOANS GIVEN TO THE JOOSUB FAMILY.

In addition to the loans granted to the syndicate, the ruling spirit of which was Mr. Noor Mahomed Joosub, loans have been granted and bills discounted to the extent of Rs. 23,45,237. This figure, which we have taken from the books, includes interest up to the last audited balance-sheet. The security, when any was given, was largely shares of the Bank. This represents over 70 per cent of the total of Bombay loans and bills discounted and is apart from the "budla" loan. The amount of "budla" arranged to finance the "syndicate operations"—October settlement—was just less than Rs. 20,00,000. We have seen from the minutes book that the largest of these were duly sanctioned by the directors, who apparently shared the manager's wild hopes that the Joosub brothers and their relations would be able to use the Bank's money to its advantage. For example, in November 1910, Rs. 1,85,000 were sanctioned on 18,853 shares of the Bank and demand promissory notes, and on June the 13th of the year Rs 3,75,000 was sanctioned without any record of security beyond demand promissory notes, and of this latter amount only Rs. 50,000 has been repaid, and very little is likely to be recovered now. Many other flagrant examples, of how easy it appears to have been for the Joosub family to have loans or bills sanctioned, might be stated.

A TYPICAL CASE.

The case, to which we referred at the beginning of our report under "D" subscription of the share capital etc"—when the Bank advanced the deposit on application money, is recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the 6th September 1910 when an application by Mr. Husseinalli Mahomedalli, nephew of the manager, for 19,500 shares was passed by the Board, who sanctioned at the same meeting a loan of Rs. 39,000 to Mr. Husseinalli Mahomedalli and another, which is the amount of deposit on application (Rs. 2 per share). We must here state as evidence of the chairman's belief in the soundness of the Bank that he had Rs. 97,857 at his credit on current account.

OUTRAGEOUS USE OF A RESOLUTION.

Loans given and used in financing operations of other parties:—In February 1913, the Board passed a resolution sanctioning "Budla business of shares from 10 to 15 lakhs and the same be accommodated from other Banks."

This resolution has been taken advantage of by the manager in a most outrageous manner, operations on a large scale taking place almost daily. He explains that these transactions were entered into by him on behalf of a Syndicate consisting of Mr. Noormahomed Joosub and Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, and in support of this explanation he has handed us a copy of an agreement between the two members of the Syndicate, in which it is mentioned among other things that "the financing shall be made or arranged by Mr. Noormahomed Joosub." The latter member appears to have withdrawn from the Syndicate on the 26th September last, and his place was taken by Hassan Brothers, a firm consisting of two nephews of Mr. Noormahomed and of the manager. In further support of his explanation the manager points out that in another account.—"Share Budla account"—the Bank charged commissions on the transactions for the Syndicate and this appears to be so.

It is perfectly clear, however, that all the operations took place in the Bank's name and that it was the Bank's cash and or credit that actually financed these share or paper operations. They were largely financed by loans to the Credit Bank from the "Indian Specie" on the "Budla" system. To enable us to arrive at some idea of the loss on the "Budla" October settlement we have taken as a basis of calculation, the prices suggested by the directors of the Share Brokers' Association, and we nd the anticipated loss is Rs. 2,55,215. If these prices are not realised the loss will exceed this figure.

Regarding the October settlement, the brokers' accounts have not yet been received but we have made various calculations from the records kept by the Syndicate, which may be taken as approximately correct, and which show the loss to be Rs. 1,53,456 which appears in Schedule No. 1. Profits have appeared in Schedule No. 1. Profits have been made through certain brokers, but these profits are not yet paid over on account of anticipated losses on other transactions for "Moorat" (November) settlement.

Regarding the November settlement we have again made our calculations on the same basis as previously mentioned and the loss works out at Rs. 4,72,260. It seems to us that the brokers through whom purchases and sales were made relied upon the Bank for the fulfilment of the contracts and made out the contracts in the Bank's name. They were probably aware, however, that the purchases and sales were being made on behalf of a Syndicate, as a representative of a Syndicate checked and passed their accounts and authorised the Bank to issue payslips to, or receive money from, the brokers, and it should be ascertained whether the Bank can dispute liability in view of this fact.

LEGAL POSITION OF BANK DOUBTFUL.

The current account of the Syndicate has a credit balance of Rs. 1,05,419-6-0, but against this we must take the balance on adjustment of "Share Budla account," and the Syndicate will then appear debtors to the extent of Rs. 1,86,343-3-0, but this amount is irrecoverable. The members of the Syndicate are heavily involved having fixed loans from, and Bills discounted by, the Bank and are also large shareholders of the Bank, and we understand it is exceedingly doubtful whether they will be able to meet any portion of their liabilities. We are unable to say what the legal position of the Bank is, but as the contracts stand in its name we may assume that the Bank is liable and the differences to be met are approximately as indicated in Schedule No. 1.

Loans taken from other Banks by repledging Constituents' Securities:—This undesirable manner of raising money has been largely practised by the Bank. In these cases we have been unable to examine the securities, nor has the Bank received acknowledgment by other Banks of these securities.

Fixed Deposits.—Three fixed deposits, one for Rs. 10,000 in the name of Messrs. N. R. Nazer and Sons, due 21st October, 1913, and the others for Rs. 2,75,000 and Rs. 35,000 both at call in the name of Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya and Mrs. Choonilal D. Saraiya, and Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya and Bai Nani, widow of Atmaram Bhugwan, respectively call for special attention.

In the first case repayment without interest on the 27th September was made by the Bank, who endorsed over certain local Bills discounted to the depositor, as, we understand, he threatened to become troublesome, but we think this amount might be reclaimed, as it can be shown that the Bank was at the time insolvent.

Regarding the two deposits in the names of Mr. Choonilal and another, in addition to the fact that the Bank was unable to meet its liabilities at the time, the securities were given, we are informed by Mr. Jaffer Joosub that he was given the securities mentioned in Schedule No. 2, on condition that he would assist the Bank to meet its daily pressing liabilities. The covering letter dated the 2nd October written by the manager to Mr. Choonilal stated, however, that the securities were sent to him as security for his fixed deposits. The manager acted without judgment and without the consent of his Board in writing the above letter and in handing over the securities. As to whether the creditor is justified in retaining them in view of the fact that he was undoubtedly aware of the position of the Bank's affairs and used this knowledge to hand over the securities is a question which we think must be decided by the Court. According to the manager's letter the creditor is secured to the extent of the securities mentioned in his letter, approximately Rs. 3,00,000. It must, however, be mentioned here that from the books of the Bank it appears that the accountant was given to understand, when he parted with the Bills discounted, which form part of the security, that they were for rediscounting with the Indian Specie Bank, and not for the security of its manager's fixed deposits, and he is prepared to affirm that his information was given him in the presence of Mr. Choonilal, and he passed entries in his books accordingly.

List of Contributories:—In making up this list, the liquidator will observe that a few of the fixed deposits and current accounts are held by parties indebted to the Bank in respect of unpaid capital.

Branch Accounts:—We have been unable with the time at our disposal to go into a detailed examination of these, nor would it have been possible to do so, as the securities, etc., are still with the branches. We have accepted the Branch manager's certified statements and in consultation with the Bank accountant have taken the value of the assets apart from cash on hand and at Bankers at 40 per cent. of the book value, and from a scrutiny of the returns received, and from the information we have gathered we believe this to be reliable.

General:—Details making up the various totals of fixed deposits, current accounts, Savings Bank, Advances from other Banks and "Syndicate" share operations are with us, but we have not thought it necessary to include them in this report. In calculating the various assets we classified the various debtors in four or five grades, namely, entirely bad, 75 per cents. bad, 50 per cent. bad, etc., and have placed the debtor in their respective grades giving credit for the securities lodged according to the best information we have been able to procure from the manager and other sources.

No adjustment of interest in connection with the fixed deposits, current accounts, or fixed loans, and etc., have been made.

SCHEDULE OF LIABILITIES.
Head Office

	Rs.	
Fixed deposits.		5,30,080- 0-
Security is held to the extent of approximately Rs. 3,00,000 against fixed deposit for Rs. 3,10,000 of Mr. Choonilal D. Saraija and another.		
Current Accounts		3,11,818-10- 3.
Savings Bank Current Accounts		25,094-14-11.
Staff Security Deposit		10,500- 0- 0.
Advances from Indian Specie Bank (Security is held to the full extent of the advance).		1,54,123- 0- 3.
"Syndicate" share operations: (differences to be paid :)		
October settlement:	1,53,456.	
November settlement:	4,72,260.	
Sundry small operations;	3,325.	
Budla account:	2,55,215.	
	8,84,256.	
Less: difference to be received	39,252	8,45,004- 0-0
Bills Discounted:		
Contingent liability on Rs. 2,63,150at (say 80 percent)		2,10,520- 0- 0.
Total:		20,37,150- 3- 1.
Head Office:		20,37,150- 3- 1.
Branches:		21,04,507-11-11.
		41,91,657-15- 0.

SHEDULE OF ASSETS.
Head Office:

Cash in Hand		5,865- 5-11.
Cash in Bank		31,314- 7- 2.
Investments		
Government paper in hand: Rs. 2700		
Government paper with Indian Specie Bank against over Draft: 60,000 at95 Rs. 62,700		59,565- 0- 0.
Local Bills discounted.		
(After making provision for bad and doubtful recoveries)		65,406- 0- 0
Loans: (as per ledger) Rs. 17,348,42		
less provision for bad and doubtful recoveries) Rs. 15,78,227.		1,56,615- 0-0
Overdrafts:—		
(Per ledger) Rs. 2,85,684		
(Less: provision for bad and doubtful recoveries): Rs. 1,35,000		1,50,624- 0- 0.
Bills receivable.		
(per ledger—All good)		5,885- 5- 0.
Cash Credits:		
(per ledger—bad)—Rs. 2,154-3-6.		
Share Budla Account: Rs. 1,86,343-3-0.		
(The present members of the syndicate being now adjudged insolvent, no estimate can at present be given of the value of this debt).		
Further Security: (shares and Title Deeds);		
Not included above, lodged with the Bank against no specific loan account to be applied towards liquidation of the total indebtedness of Mr. Karmally Joosub, and handed to Mr. C.D. Saraija as security for his fixed deposits a portion of the Rs. 3,00,000 referred to in schedule of liabilities:		1,00,000- 0- 0.
Sundries (as in books)		39,471- 1- 2.
Total:		5,75,275- 2- 1.
Head Office:		5,75,275- 2- 1.
Branches:		3,88,659- 1- 2.
Total		9,63,934- 3- 3.

The summary of assets and liabilities shows that the unsecured liabilities of the Bank are Rs. 37, 37,534-14-9 and assets deducting securities given are Rs. 5, 09,811 3-0.

MR. CHUNILAL'S VERSION.

The following letter from the Solicitors for Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya is attached to Mr. Sethna's affidavit:—

With reference to paragraph two of your letter, we are instructed to deny that on the 2nd instant the Credit Bank was in insolvent circumstances and unable to meet its debts, or that it was actually after it had been decided to suspend business that the securities mentioned in the second paragraph of your letter were handed to our client Mr. Choonilal by the Credit Bank, or that the securities were handed under the circumstances mentioned in the paragraph. The securities as well as the title deeds mentioned in the third paragraph of your letter were handed over to our client under the following circumstances:—

In anticipation of the Credit Bank requiring moneys on behalf of their constituents to finance their purchases of shares of Joint Stock Companies for the September settlement, our client on the 2nd September paid as deposit to the Credit Bank a sum of Rs. 2,73,500 in respect of which a deposit receipt for that amount payable at call on either side was passed by the Credit Bank. Our client called upon the Credit Bank to pay up the deposit of Rs. 2,73,500, when Mr. Jaffer Joosub, the manager of the Credit Bank, informed our client that the Credit Bank required moneys on the security of certain shares of Fazal and David Mills, and stated to our client that if he paid those moneys, the Bank would give him as security Fazal and David Mills shares of the value of the total amount of his advance to the Bank. It was then arranged between our client and the manager of the Credit Bank that our client should advance to the Credit Bank Rs. 3,10,000 as deposit payable at call, and as security therefore the Credit Bank should hand over to our client shares of the Fazul and David Mills of the value of the amount on those shares, and the transfers therefore being received by the Credit Bank and which it was represented would be received on the clearing of the September settlement. Thereupon on the 16th September our client paid a further Rs. 36,500 to the Credit Bank, which together with the amount of Rs. 2,73,500 already paid to the Bank made up the total of our client's advances to amount to Rs. 3,10,000 on receipt of which the Credit Bank passed two deposit receipts for Rs. 2,73,500 and Rs. 36,500 respectively at 5 per cent. per annum payable at call on either side, the former in favour of our client and his wife Bai Chhoti, and the latter in favour of our client and our rity Fazal and David Mills shares of the value of the total amount of his advance to client's mother-in-law Bai Mani, widow of Atmaram Bhagwandas, and the first deposit receipt for Rs. 2,73,500 passed by the Credit Bank to our client on the 2nd September was discharged by our client and returned to the Bank and interest thereon up to date was paid by the Bank to our client.

The Fazul and David shares were, however not handed over to our client as arranged, and when our client asked for them, it was represented to him that the shares had not been received and would be handed over as soon as received. Our client thereafter came to know that in breach of the arrangement arrived at between him and the Credit Bank, the Credit Bank had for their other purposes dealt with the shares promised to be given to our client as security. This was a serious matter, and our client remonstrated with the manager of the Bank for the fraud that had been played upon him by the Bank, when the manager of the Bank made false excuses and promised to give the security as arranged. These securities, however, did not come forward, although our client repeatedly demanded and pressed for the same.

On the 2nd instant, the manager of the Credit Bank approached our client and informed him that the Credit Bank in order to meet the rush of their creditors required the Indian Specie Bank, of which our client is the Managing Director, to allow the Credit Bank a further over-draft to the extent of Rs. 50,000 in their current account with the Specie Bank on certain securities to be given by the Credit Bank. Our client at that time again remonstrated with and pressed the manager of the Credit Bank in respect of the securities promised to him for his monies deposited with the Credit Bank, or to forthwith pay up those monies. The manager of the Credit Bank thereupon gave to our client the securities mentioned in the second para. of your letter. The further overdraft was also arranged and the same was allowed to the Credit Bank by the Indian Specie Bank, the Credit Bank handing over to the Specie Bank the securities that had been agreed to be offered.

At the time the securities mentioned in paragraph two of your letter were given to our client, it was also part of the arrangement that the amount of the demand promisory note for Rs. 1,50,000 signed by Messrs. Jaffer Joosub, Karmally Joosub, Rahim Joosub, and Noormahomed Joosub, in favour of and endorse by the Credit Bank, and given to our client along with the other securities, was to be further secured by an equitable mortgage of the four bungalows at Baroda belonging to Karmally Joosub, namely, Green cottage, Rose cottage, Red cottage, and Siddnath cottage, and that the title deeds of the four bungalows were handed over to our client by Mr. Karmally on the 7th instant by way of equitable mortgage to secure the amount of the promissory note for Rs. 1,50,000.

The promissory note for Rs. 50,000 mentioned in paragraph four of your letter under reply relates to the transaction of the Credit Bank not with our client but with the Indian Specie Bank, and with regard to the same we have to refer you to the reply that we have addressed to-day to you on behalf of the Indian Specie Bank.

We are instructed to deny that the securities and the title deeds that were handed over to our client as aforesaid were in any way fraudulent transfers as alleged. The securities and title deeds were given in pursuance of the arrangement aforesaid between the Credit Bank and our client. Again it is not a fact that our client's monies had not become due. As already stated our client's monies were payable at call. Far from our client knowing that the Bank was in insolvent circumstances, our client believed that the Bank was quite able to cope with the demand for money made on it, and it was only on the morning of the 3rd instant that our client came to know that the Credit Bank was not in a position to use its resources for the getting of further advances.

We are also instructed to deny that the Credit Bank had suspended payment on the 2nd instant, or that it was with a view to enable the Credit Bank to make payments on that day that our client got the Indian Specie Bank to make a loan of Rs. 50,000 to the Credit Bank on that day as alleged. It was only under the circumstances and for the reasons mentioned above that our client for the Indian Specie Bank was induced to make the overdraft of Rs. 50,000 on the 2nd instant. The Credit Bank did not suspend payment till the morning of the 3rd instant, and as a matter of fact till the very last moment all possible efforts were made and every hope was entertained by the Credit Bank to meet the rush of their creditors on the 3rd instant, and it was only when the Credit Bank could not succeed in getting further assistance that the Credit Bank had to close its doors on the 3rd instant.

Our client further says that the Fazul and David Mill shares, which belonged to and were at the disposal of the Credit Bank on the 16th September, and which were promised to be given to our client, are securities for our client's moneys and if the same have been otherwise dealt with by the Credit Bank in fraud of our client's rights, a gross break of trust has been committed, and our client is entitled in addition to other rights and remedies, and in addition to the other securities held by him to follow the Fazul and David Mill shares for payment of monies.

We are therefore instructed to request you to let us know in whose hands the shares are at present and how they have come to be dealt with by the Credit Bank.

REPLY ON BEHALF OF SPECIE BANK.

The reply on behalf of the Specie Bank is couched in similar terms except that it sets out the securities given for the overdraft of the Rs. 50,000. In that connection the letter states as follows:—"On the 2nd October, the Credit Bank, in order to meet the rush of their creditors for payment, wanted a further overdraft to the extent of Rs. 50,000 in their current account with our clients the Specie Bank, which our clients the Specie Bank agreed to allow on the amount of such further overdraft being further secured by the security of 1,200 shares of the Baroda Tramway Company, standing in the name of Karmally Joosub, one of the brothers of Mr. Jaffer Joosub, and held by the Credit Bank as part of their security. In pursuance of the above arrangement, a promissory note for Rs. 50,000 drawn by Mr. Jaffer Joosub and his three brothers in favour of and endorsed by the Credit Bank and the 1,200 shares of the Baroda Tramway Company together with a blank transfer in respect thereof signed by Karmally Joosub were handed over by the Credit Bank to our clients the Specie Bank, and thereupon the Credit Bank was allowed by our clients the Specie Bank a further overdraft to the extent of Rs. 50,000 in their current account. The Credit Bank's overdraft then amounted to Rs. 1,54,123-3-0 as against Rs. 1,00,123-3-0 prior to the aforesaid arrangement, which to the extent of Rs. 1,05,000 was already secured by the other securities of the Credit Bank handed over to our clients."

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

LOCAL MARKET.

FAILURE AT AHMEDABAD.

As anticipated in these columns, some more members of the pearl syndicate, as they did not come forward themselves, were adjudicated insolvent on the petition of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, a well-known Memon merchant of Bombay. The petition was presented to the Hon. Sir Dinsha Davar by Messrs. Little & Company on behalf of Abu Bakkar Abdul Rehman, constituted attorney of Mr. Beg Mahomed. The petitioner alleged that he had advanced Rs. 25,000 on the 23rd June last on a hundi in favour of the Arab pearl merchant, who had now become insolvent, to the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company. The hundi became due on the 27th October last and in spite of repeated demands, payment had not been made and the petitioner apprehended that there was no chance of his recovering his monies. The firm consisted of Kesrichand Rupchand, Sobhagchand Naginchand and Naginchand Yaverchand.

His Lordship adjudicated the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company insolvent and passed a vesting order in favour of the official assignee.

It is stated that the liabilities of this firm are seventy lakhs.

The pearl market had, however, remained unchanged on Saturday and though rumours are spreading of good business being done in England and France, the merchants at the market say that their business is all dull.

The share market were quite a new appearance on Saturday and the vast contrast between the appearance of the market on Friday and Saturday was apparent even to a stranger. Before the market re-opened, news was brought by several brokers that two big and well-known mill agents of Bombay had purchased from four to five thousand Fazul and David shares between them for 16 to 20 lakhs. Finding that investors had come in the market and business was done in bona-fide shares, confidence was restored among the brokers, who came out to do sound business. The rates of the different shares were taken up considerably. No business was done in "Petit" shares, though it was nominally quoted at Rs. 2,600. There is some difficulty yet regarding the "Moorat" settlement and nothing can be stated definitely regarding the position of some of the brokers until the 13th instant. A feeling of despair spread over the market about half an hour prior to its closing on receipt of news from Ahmedabad that a Hindu broker who had done business with Jehangir Behramji had failed there. His liabilities were said to be two lakhs. When the market closed the shares were quoted as follows:—

QUOTATIONS.

Petit (nominal)	2,600.
Nagpore	1,910.
Swadeshi	1,475.
Standard	1,135.
Colaba Land	1,345.
Madhavji	1,200.
Fazul	445.
David	447½.
Finlay	297½.
Currimbhoy	210.
Crescent	102½
Phoenix	945.
Tata (ordinary)	78.
Tata (deffered)	150.

The condition in the other markets had reminded unchanged and business done at the Banks was normal.

The order winding up the Bombay Banking Company was executed immediately and in the afternoon seals of the official assignee were affixed on the Bank's doors.

PUNJAB BANK FAILURES.

MR. HARKISHAN LAL'S LIABILITIES.

MORE REVELATIONS BY AUDITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

The full text of the letter is published in the "Arya Patrika" of Auditors, Messrs. Basantram & Sons, to the Directors of the Amritsar Bank, extracts from which have already appeared. The following are further interesting details:—

Besides nearly five lakhs borrowed by Mr. Harkishenlal personally from the bank on a demand pronote, his private firm Messrs. Harkishenlal and Sons owe Rs. 3,25,000 under three heads, namely, for themselves and as agents of the Bhupendra Flour Mills and Ganges Flour Mills. The Securities for these debts held by the bank are pronotea signed by Mr. Harkishenlal for Messrs. Harkishenlal & Sons. The auditors do not consider these securities tangible and satisfactory and point out that Messrs. Harkishenlal & Sons' Ganges Flour Mills and Bhupendra Flour Mills have other heavy liabilities, besides debts to the Amritsar Bank and that even the interest is not paid regularly on these debts.

Regarding another debt that of Rs. 6,70,0,, owed by the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, the auditors say that the company is heavily involved, its liabilities amountng to eighteen lakhs, and that on the 31st December last it showed losses amounting to Rs. 4,68,000. Do the directors still consider this debt good and recoverable?

With regard to the one lakh shares of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills held by the Amritsar Bank shown among the bank's assets, the auditors suggest, that the amount should be written off as the shares are not worth the paper on which they are printed.

A number of other debts are pointed out on which interest is not regularly paid, for instance, Rs. 17,000 is due from the Krishna Mills Company, Delhi, on interest account, Rs. 9,000 from a private debtor who borrowed Rs. 60,000 and so on.

In concluding their remarks the auditors say: "Please let us know if the Directors have objection to make a note on the face of the balance sheet that Government paper and debentures held by the Bank to the extent of Rs. 74,000 were lodged as security against loans raised by the Bank. We pressed this point last half-year on account of our attention having been drawn in a Bank case where serious objection was taken for not making this fact known. With regard to the balance with the bankers we have not been shown the banker's certificate for Rs. 13,000 said to be with the bankers on 30th June last. Kindly arrange to get either the bankers' certificates or pass books of the bankers for our inspection."

HINDUSTAN BANK LIQUIDATOR.

DISSATISFIED SHAREHOLDER'S COMPLAINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Nov. 1.

Some dissatisfied shareholders and depositors of the Hindustan Bank have held a meeting complaining that a portion of the resolution relating to the appointment of Mr. Doulat Rai, late Managing Director of the Bank as provisional liquidator, was not read before the general meeting of the shareholders held on the 28th October.

Some shareholders who were employees of the bank, opposed the resolution which however was carried by a majority.

It may be remembered that the District Judge has since sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Doulat Rai as provisional liquidator pending the final winding up of the Bank.

BOOKS TAKEN CHARGE OF BY NAZIR.

Under orders of the District Judge, Lahore the Nazir of the Court called at the Amritsar Bank this evening to take over charge of the books and cash and put the premises of the bank under lock and key. Similar orders have been wired to the authorities at all stations where the Bank has branches. This action is understood to be the result of application of a creditor for an execution of decree against the Bank and another application for winding up of the Bank through the Court.

PEOPLE'S BANK LIQUIDATION.

DIRECTORS' APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

To-day in the Chief Court Mr. Beechey, appeared on behalf of the People's Bank before Mr. Justice Rattigan, to appeal from the orders of the District Judge appointing a provisional liquidator for the Bank.

Counsel asked for a stay of the proceedings pending the appeal, but the court considered the interests of all the parties would be better served if the case were treated as urgent and heard on Monday the 3rd instant.

Mr. Fazal Hussain, who was watching the proceedings on behalf of the petitioning creditors, undertook that his clients should be duly represented on Monday.

It is notified in the "Punjab Gazette" that the license for the supply of electrical energy in the Lahore municipal area granted to the People's Bank of India by a notification dated 25th November, 1912, is transferred to the Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION FAVOURED.

The "Tribune" reports a meeting of the creditors and depositors of the People's Bank held at Bharat Buildings, Lahore, to consider the situation created by the application of Narainda Bhagwandas and others in the court of the District Judge for the compulsory winding up of the bank through an Official Liquidator.

Over sixty depositors, holding deposits aggregating over one lakh, sixty thousand, were present and resolved that the liquidation of the Bank be carried on voluntarily under the supervision of the court of the District Judge, Lahore, as the course was most beneficial to the depositors, causing least expenditure while the debts will be realised without inconvenience and probably in full, whereas forced liquidation through an Official Luidator will cause severe loss and heavy expenses.

That in order to invite attention to the above matters an application be submitted on behalf of the depositors of the Bank to the court of the District Judge, Lahore, on the 14th November or thereafter.

The "Punjabee reports five more applications filed in the court of the District Judge, Lahore, in addition to that of Naraindas Bhagwandas for an official winding up of the People's Bank.

BANK UNDER POLICE GUARD.

At the request of Mr. Dignasse, the Provisional Official Liquidator for the People's Bank, a police guard has been placed on the premises of that Bank.

CRISIS IN KARACHI.

MORE FAILURES EXPECTED.

KARACHI, Nov 1.

It is expected that there will be a few failures in Karachi during the next fortnight and that the crisis will be over about the 15th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES.

A CALCUTTA OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The "Statesman" writes that a considerable amount of astonishment was expressed yesterday morning in business circles in Calcutta when it became known that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay had reduced the bank rate from six to five per cent. It would not have been surprising to learn of a rise of one per cent owing to the financial crisis. Such a proceeding had never been heard of before in similar circumstances. On the other hand the apologists for reduction of one per cent. take the view that the last published bank return in Bombay showed a rise of 56 lakhs in cash balance, thus raising the percentage of cash to banking liabilities to 38 and they assert that such percentage did not justify a continuance of the six per cent rate. If, however, the report which reached Calcutta last night is correct an explanation of the remarkable policy of the Bombay Directors is to be found in the fact that the Government of India have lent the Bank of Bombay a sum of 4½ crores of Rupees. The statement at present lacks official confirmation but there is possibility that some such method of relieving the critical situation in Bombay would be resorted to has already been strongly suspected. Among the reasons for belief that the Government would intervene is the knowledge, that a responsible officer of the Financial Department in Simla has been in Calcutta for the past week watching the course of events in all Indian Money Markets and with his eye mainly on the Western Presidency.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

Capt. R. E. Lloyd, I.M.S., is promoted Major.

Lt.-Col. S. W. M. Carpendale and P. J. Gordon retire from the Indian Army Marine Department.

Mr. W. J. Lipton is appointed Assistant Engineer, Home Department.

Major Foster, I.M.S., is permanently posted to Madras.

Lt.-Col. Pilgrim, I.M.S., roverts to military duty.

Mr. Gayer, Superintendent of Police Central Provinces, is placed on special duty in the Home Department.

Mr. Justice Harrington of the Calcutta High Court retires from service.

Capt. Salisbury, I.M.S., of the Dacca Central Jail has six months' leave.

Capt. Holroy, I.M.S., is temporarily posted to the Jail Department in Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. N. Heseltine is placed on special duty.

Mr. M. Walker C.S., is appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay Public Works Department.

Mr. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, Punjab, is posted to Delhi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Normand is appointed Imperial Meteorologist.

COMMERCE DEPARMENT.

Mr. G. I. Roy is appointed Director of Telegraphs, 4th class temporary.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Cragg, I.M.S., officiates as Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, vice Major Harvey on deputation.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the following surveys being carried out by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for lines of railway on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge:—(a) From Reotmal to Wun, a distance of about 66 miles; (b) from Darwa to Pusad, a distance of about 32 miles; and (c) from a point near Takli to Edlabad, a distance of about 30 miles. These surveys will be known as the Yeotmal-Wun, Darwa-Pusad and Takli-Edlabad Railway Surveys respectively.

P. & O. CONFERENCE.

CORDIAL RELATIONS ESTABLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" states that Sir Thomas Sutherland presided at the first conference between the P. and O. Directors and Officers which ended in a deadlock. Sir Walter Lawrence preseded over the second conference at the close of which most cordial relations were established between the Directors present and the Officers."

LONDON LETTER.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.

KING AND QUEEN AT THE COLISEUM.

LORD ALVERSTONE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

We Londoners have certainly had little to grumble at during 1913, so far as climatic conditions are concerned. A glorious summer is now followed by an autumn distinguished by more than the usual number of fine days. The present week, the week of the Connaught wedding, has been, on the whole, exceptionally fine and, as I write, a sun, more suggestive of May than late October, is shining over the Empire's capital. Of the wedding of Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Fife you will have heard of long before these lines will be in print. Suffice to say that I have seldom seen more enthusiasm than characterised the public, or a more homely, jolly gathering than that of the Royal Family. The happy couple are now at Sandwich, where they are occupying Mr. Waldorf Astor's charming residence. The King is shooting at Newmarket, where he has honoured Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild at dinner. As I write His Majesty is shooting over the Chippenham Estate, rented by Sir Ernest Cassell and to-morrow will find sport at Six Mile Bottom, an estate so well remembered as the constant shooting ground of the late Duke of Cambridge. Next week Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, the King and Queen of Norway and Prince Olaf will join His Majesty in forming a family gathering at Sandringham. In the meanwhile the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Patricia are on their way to Canada, bearing with them the affectionate good wishes of the British public. Other departures from England include their Highness the Maharajah and Maharani of Cooch Behar, who left Victoria yesterday morning for Bombay.

The Royal wedding was not the only important ceremony of which St. James Palace has been the scene during the past few days. On Thursday took place the baptism of the infant son of Captain B. Godfrey-Fausset, to whom the Prince of Wales acted as principal sponsor. It may not be generally known that His Royal Highness is known as David in the Royal Family, and this will be the first name of Captain Godfrey-Fausset's child. The Prince presented his god-child with a silver-gilt cup on a column, suitably inscribed. The same day their Majesties, who were represented by Viscount Allendale and the Countess of Minto, acted as sponsors to the Marquis of Bowmont, infant son and heir of the Duke of Roxburghe. The Duchess of Roxburghe, it will be remembered, is the daughter of Mrs. William Goelet, and is a great American heiress. Mrs. Goelet acted as one of the sponsers. An interesting feature of the event, was that the water used for the occasion had been brought from the River Bowmont in Scotland; after which the infant takes its honorary title.

A WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE.

Last week I had something to say regarding the wonderful preparations that were being made at the Coliseum for the Bernhardt-Lonsdale performance in aid of an English and a French hospital. Those who attended expected much and they were not disappointed. By no means the least striking feature of the entertainment was the popularity of their Majesties' presence. The Royal arrival at the entrance was greeted with almost unprecedented applause by the crowds outside, while after the playing of the "Marseillaise" and "God Save the King" at the end of the evening, there was an outburst of cheering among the audience that must have astonished those present who had not before seen Londoners in one of their loyal fits. The fact of the matter was that the entertainment was excellent to a degree, and everybody was in good spirits. All enjoyed themselves and none more so than the august occupants of the Royal Box, to judge by their laughter. The few names given in last week's letter, unique as they were, gave but a poor idea of the combination of talent gathered at the Coliseum on Saturday night. The very pick of talent from the theatres, as well as the greatest of music hall stars, were assisted by the cream of English musical genius from Sir Edward Elgar downward. It will be hard to outshine this last Royal entertainment.

A ROYAL "PICTURE" BALL.

The great ball given last July at the Albert Hall, the most gorgeous thing of its kind ever seen in London, is to be eclipsed. The Queen has just given her patronage to a "picture ball" to be given at the same place on December 3rd, in aid of the invalid kitchens of London. The idea is to illustrate by various groups the developments of pictorial art from the earliest times up to the present day. Among the ordinary guests, fancy dress will be insisted on. An imposing list of aristocratic ladies, including half-a-dozen duchesses will assist in promoting the success of this historic entertainment, while the number of guests will be about four thousand. In order to accommodate a large number of dancers, a special floor will be laid at the level of the loggia boxes, and this will present a perfect surface. The scheme of decoration will be on quieter and softer lines than was the case at the July ball; the idea at present being to drape the boxes in delicate shades of grey and white, the interior of each box forming a living picture. Prominent social beauties will lend themselves to the pictures, including Lady Diana Manners, the Countess of Derby, Lady Victoria Stanley, Countess Fitz William, Lady Juliet Duff and Viscountess Gladstone.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

The terriblo disaster in the Atlantic resulting in the loss of the Volturno and several hundred lives, will have been described in your news columns; but to journalists, especially, much interest attaches to the work of Mr. Arthur Spurgeon who distinguished himself by despatching a long Marconi message from the scene of the disaster. Mr. Spurgeon is managing director of Cassells Limited and has done much to revive the fortunes of that famous publishing house. He took up his present position at the earnest request of the directors who had noted the excellent work carried out by Mr. Spurgeon when controlling the National Press Agency. He is an East Anglian, fair, with honest blue eyes and a singularly engaging manner.

THE LATE PROFESSOR STUART.

Rewards are few and disappointments many, may truly be said of English politics and the late Professor Stuart, whose death took place at the commencement of the week, was a case in point. He was a small dark man, almost foreign looking in the nut brown colour of his skin and the brightness of his dark eyes. Mentally he was extremely able, and had occupied the position of Professor of applied mechanics at Cambridge at the age of thirty-two. He married the daughter of the late Mr. Jermigh Colman, the great mustard manufacturer of Norwich. Mr. Colman was the chief shareholder in the "Star" newspaper and through his influence the late Professor Stuart followed Mr. T. P. O'Connor as Editor. In the meanwhile he had been elected member for Hoxton and his influence with his paper, undoubted ability, and uncompromising radicalism of the old fashioned Cobdenite school soon attracted the attention of Mr. Gladstone. At one time he almost rivalled Lord Morley in the intellectual hold he possessed over his great leader, and it was generally assumed that he would be given office when the Liberal Party turned to power. In particular it was said that the Postmaster-Generalship had been promised him. But when Mr. Gladstone formed his government two notable omissions occurred, Mr. Labouchere and Professor Stuart. He had, however, rendered real service for the benefit of London, and was rewarded with a Privy-Councillorship. He was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University. During the last ten years Professor Stuart had acted with great ability as Managing Director of J. J. Colman Limited of Norwich. He was an amiable and able, if not a strong man.

A SLOW AND SURE JUDGE.

The Right Hon. Sir Ford North, who has just packed away in Scotland was a first-rate lawyer, but never possessed of a showy practice at the Bar, nor on the Bench did he pose as anything but a sound, ordinary individual, who knew his business and meant to carry it out to the best of his ability. He was indeed slow and sure, refusing to accept any fact that was not verified to his own satisfaction. In this respect he was almost as trying to the nerves of impetuous counsel as Sir E. Bosanquet, a City Judge, of whom it is said that he once put up for Parliament, but the election was over before he had completed his election address. The late Sir Ford North, who had retired from the Bench some years, was the son of a Liverpool Solicitor. He had been educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford. He was a Chancery man, and though when first promoted to be one of her late Majesty's judges, he sat, in the Queen's Bench, he was soon transferred to the Chancery Division, where he cerainly found himself more at home.

In one respect, and one respect only, two distinguished Englishmen whose names are much before the public just now, had something in common. The first is Lord Alverstone who has just resigned the position of Lord Chief Justice (and of whom I send you the latest photograph taken on the Bench), the other is Mr. F. R. Benson, an actor who holds a unique position on our stage and whose Shakesperean tour in America has caused so much interest. Their common ground is sport. Both were the best long distance runners of their different periods. Benson was an Oxford man and long held the record for the three mile inter-varsity race, while Webster's *alma mater* was Cambridge, and during the college period of his life he carried all before him in long distance competitions as well as having distinguished himself in other departments of sport. Otherwise there is not much in common between the æsthetic and highly strung actor whose "Romeo" is to elevate the taste of the American public, and the dignified judge whose handsome form might have been seen in the choir of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, until two or three years ago.

LORD ALVERSTONE.

Of Lord Alverston's merits as a judge and a lawyer, I wrote some time ago. His mental abilities are much exaggerated by the average writer. But he is certainly a great Englishman; inasmuch as he has all the merits, if some of the shortcomings of the race. With him right is right and wrong is wrong. He knows no subtle distinctions, nor has he the imagination to conceive a state of society in which other codes of ethics to those ruling England might exist. His own integrity, reliability and respectability are beyond dispute. As a judge he was strong and generous, but not particularly sympathetic. Unlike the "Yorick" of Shakespeare's "Hamlet Lord Alverstone is not a man the "like of whom we may never see again." But he is certainly a type of which England cannot breed too many.

A SPORTING PERSONALITY.

Mentioning the resignation of a great judge reminds me of the appearance once more of that inveterate litigant, Mr. Robert Standish Sievier in the law courts. In this instance he is appearing as a witness for the prosecution of a well known book-maker and a solicitor who, he alleges, have libelled him. Put shortly they accused him of "blackmail." No doubt the result of the case will be known to your readers before this letter is in print. At the same time it may interest them to know what manner of man this Mr. Sievier may be, so far as ordinary social intercourse is concerned. In the first place he is a west countryman by birth and the strong Semitic strain noticeable in his physiognomy must be traced to that Canaanite blood for which the early Phoenician traders in Cornwall and Devonshire are responsible. Among his sporting friends he is rough and ready in his ways, but towards the fair sex he adopts a softer manner and greater delicacy of diction. He is possessed of what may be called "riding legs" and the slight "bow" resulting from frequent occupation of the saddle, causes him to walk with the peculiar gait of the horseman. He is generous and kind-hearted, and has plenty of moral courage, if little love of physical encounter. Take him all in all, his is a personality that distinctly belongs to Epsom Downs and the National Sporting Club.

Quite gradually but none the less surely the feeling against "cramming" and the examination system, as at present followed, is gaining ground in this country. Dean Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral is the latest scholar to give his views on the subject. The examination system, he says, has done more than anything else to poison the education of the country. It affects all teaching from the age of ten to twenty-two, when the memory is most retentive it is loaded with barren facts and after the examination the reaction sets in. There is no doubt of the truth of what this very reverend gentleman has to say. At the same time one must take notes of his comment on the ingrained contempt of the intellectual life in England. Shakespeare seems to have thought that there was some subtle affinity betwen intellectualism and rascality, whilst in Milton's Paradise Lost, the intelligent acquisitive mind is that of Satan.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

MATCH ARRANGED BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

An inter-University cricket committee has been formed in Madras and this committee have made arrangements for the carrying out of a scheme of cricket matches of an inter-University character as between representative teams of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities. A two days' match has been arranged to take place at Madras on the 11th and 12th December between teams representing Madras and Bombay. In order to obtain representative selection for a big match, all colleges affiliated to the Madras University have been requested to nominate two of their best players who are qualified to represent the college, the qualification consisting in boys going up for University degree and these nominess will play in the test match which has been arranged for at Madras on the 22nd November between the represenatives of Madras colleges and colleges in the mofussil.

NATAL POLL-TAX.

MR. MATESAN'S DENUNCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Mr. G. A. Natesan in a lengthy communication to the Press re the £3 poll-tax in Natal on Indians, points out how it was deliberately intended to compel the time-expired Indians to reindenture or submit themselves to the tyranny of the tax. He instances cases of old and poor women sent to jail for inability to pay the tax. The policy of Natal towards indentured Indians has been a case, he says, of throwing away sucked oranges. Indians have for years been protesting against this tax and Mr. Smuts, Mr. Natesan writes, adds insult to injury when he accuses M.r Gandhi of raking up this question now.

"SATI" NOT EXTINCT.

JUDGMENT IN MAINPURI CASE.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Justices Tudball and Ryves have dismissed the appeals of the accused in the Mainpuri Sati Case and enhanced the sentences on Ramdyal and Dodraj to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. The sentences on the others remained the same.

In delivering judgment Mr. Justice Tudball first detailed the facts of the case which he said were nearly all admitted and simple. His Lordship said:—It is clear the sympathies of the witnesses were naturally with the accused and there was a conspiracy of silence as to who actually fired the funeral pyre. It is equally clear that miraculous stories have been invented for this purpose. The theory of spontaneous combustion put forward is equally unworthy of belief as the alleged miracles, and I have no doubt in the circumstances that the pyre was fired either by the widow or one or both of the accused Ram Dyal and Dodraj. None of the assembled crowd would have dared to interfere. It is urged for the accused that the acts proved did not sufficiently constitute abetment.

INVENTION OF MIRACLES.

It is clear the accused actively assisted right up to the last act, and it is beyond all doubt they were sure that the widow would commit "sati." Miracles were invented to hide the most important fact and joined to this it is clear that no really effective steps were taken to prevent the suicide. Very little force would have been necessary to prevent the woman ascending the pyre. Fully believing the woman was determined to be burnt with her husband's body, the accused did all that was necessary to enable her to commit the suicide except furnishing the fire. They and the witness deliberately concealed the truth as to the last act and concocted miracles for the purpose. They do not state they took no steps to prevent her taking the fire and matches. "Sati" may or may not be forbidden by the Hindu religion but it was once a common practice and the sympathies of the people, at least of the unenlightened people, are all with "sati" and it is looked upon as a meritorious deed. Any relaxation of law in such matters will result in a recurrence of the evil which took so many years to decrease to a minimum. The feelings and beliefs which promote "sati" still exist and but little encouragement would make many others act upon them.

His Lordship therefore enhanced the sentences on Ramdyal and Dodraj from two years to four years, but let the sentences of eighteen months on three others remain undisturbed.

THREE REPORTED CASES.

Mr. Justice Ryves delivered a separate judgment, during thee course of which, his Lordship said that he agreed with the conclusions of his colleague. The widow's relations tried to dissuade her but when they found she was determined they yielded and helped her to carry out her wish. All persons who actively assisted knowing her intentions are guilty. The Judge then went into the history of "sati" and the measures taken to prevent it, by regulation XVII of 1829 which, His Lordship said, seems to have had immediate effect and the practice was almost completely stamped out. He could find only three reported cases of "sati" in the Law Reports of these provinces and Bengal since 1829 and these occurred in 1834, 1854 and 1871.

DETERRENT SENTENCES CALLED FOR.

His Lordship proceeded: "It is thus obvious that the concensus of public opinion was and is opposed to "sati," but the sentiment whether religious or merely superstitious which of old prompted a widow to burn herself on her husband's pyre and exoited the approval of the multitude, is still alive. Thus it is significant that in this as in many of the old cases there was a conspiracy of silence and the firing of the pyre was attributed to supernatural agency. He was of opinion therefore that deterrent sentences were called for and he agreed in the order of his learned colleague."

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

INCRIMINATING LETTERS FOUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

One Premnath Dutt was placed on his trial before the Additional Magistrate of Dacca under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. It is alleged that the accused was seen in the village of Telirbag within Munshiganj sub-division under suspicious circumstances. Some letters were also found with him asking the addressees of letters to supply him with guns, revolvers, cartridges and men. The letters were taken possession of and the accused was first charged under section 399 I. P. C. with attempted dacoity, but the case failed for want of sufficient evidence. A fresh proceeding under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code, was then started against the accused and the trial is proceeding.

FORGERY OF A TELEGRAM.

STUDENT SENT TO JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Kaliprasad Banerjee, a student, alleged to be implicated in both Gopalpur and Kawakuri dacoities, was sentenced yesterday by the sub-divisional Magistrate of Madaripur to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 465 of the Indian Penal Code for having forged a telegram to warn his associates in political crimes. The telegram was stopped by the authorities during transmission.

"KIDNAPPING BY ORDER."

MORE LIGHTS ON THE JUNAGADH CASE.

THE REAL FACTS.

A number of additional features of the case of the young Nawab of Junagadh, are given in a letter which is published in this week's "Nation."

The correspondent, who signs himself "Fair Play," states that he was in Kathiawar at the time of the occurrences in question, and possesses personal knowledge of some of the inner aspects of the case. It is not correct to assert that the young Nawab was "in the zenana," and that it was deemed necessary to remove him from it. As a matter of fact ever since, the death of his father, the child was made to live outside the town of Junagadh, in a separate house with his tutor and his wife—Mr. and Mrs. Turkhud—and subsequently with Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen. He was not allowed to see his mother for more than an hour or two daily. The only influences about him—wholesome or otherwise—were chiefly Western. Surely it could not be urged, with any show of reason, that it was of "vital importance" to remove the boy from this atmosphere, which was wholly the creation of the English authorities nor could it be justly argued that the training best suited to enable the young Chief "to be a real father of his people" was to place him in surroundings naturally tending to denationalise him at a dangerously early age by separating him from the real life and traditions of his own race and creed and of his future subjects. The Administrator arranged for the boy's regular visits to a mosque, but this was done on the insistence of his mother, and with a view to silence her in regard to the need of religious instructions for her son. The elder son of the late Nawab died in 1908, at the early age of twenty-seven, and his death—as is unfortunately, only too well known—was entirely due to the drink habit. The late Nawab and his family, rightly or wrongly, attributed this fatal habit to the weakening of the wholesome Moslem prohibition against wine. This weakening was brought about by his constant association with his English tutors, with whom he was sometimes compelled to take his meals. In her memorial, the Dowager Begum refers to the insidious influence of example. In this connexion, the tragic fate of the young Nawab of Radhanpur, who at one time was placed under somewhat similar conditions, ought to serve as a warning to those true friends of British rule in India who are anxious to consolidate the allegiance and loyalty of Indian ruling princes to the British Crown.

THE TUTOR BENEFITTED.

The honesty of Lord Sydenham's motives cannot be questioned for a moment, but at the same time, it cannot be gainsaid that the arrangement had the apparent effect, as the Dowager Begum hints in her memorial, of benefiting the English tutor and his wife. It may be assumed that personal advantage was not the impelling cause of the arrangement, but British repute, requires that, like the virtue of Caesar's wife, it should be above the slightest suspicion.

The most deplorable aspect of the case, however, is the ruthlessness with which the feelings of the mother have been trampled upon, and the dignity and filial attachment of the minor Chief sacrificed by wrenching him from his mother, and making him subserve the convenience of his tutor and his wife. The boy is said to be "now making excellent progress in this country," but we are not told in what manner. The correspondent's information is that the boy is not attending either a preparatory or a public school, and is not learning anything which he could not have learnt much better in India. Why has he, then, been brought here? The minor Nawab certainly did *not* wish to be separated from his mother, to whom he is devoted, and to cross the ocean on a purposeless errand. Was the supplication of his mother to appoint another English tutor during Mr. Tudor-Owen's absence on leave considered at all?

AN INSULT TO THE BEGUM.

It is a gratuitous insult to the Begum to say that she is "ignorant and illiterate." She is an intelligent lady, and is most solicitous for the real welfare of her son. She is not opposed to Western civilisation, but, at the same time, she realises the danger of denationalising her son at an age when he could not be expected to steer clear of the influences which tend in that direction. It may be mentioned that the inhuman traetment which the young Chief's mother has received has impaired and is now affecting her health to such an extent that it is feared she may not survive, though she is still young, to see her son return to Junagadh.

An undeserved stigma (observes the correspondent in conclusion) is cast on the "old style of ruler" who has not received his education in England. But the old style of ruler has generally been a "real father to his people," and most unswerving and wholehearted in his loyalty to the Throne. Hardly any of the most enlightened native chiefs of the present day have received their early education in England, and the very few who were sent to this country at a tender age have not come up to the expectations of their friends, as the bracing moral and intellectual atmosphere of the West cannot be expected to produce the same result in all cases, at any age, under all conditions and circumstances.

The sensitive plant of Anglo-Indian chivalry is apt to wilt in the warm climate of India, and the Goddess of Justice there is often incapable of making a full use of her second eye. She looks at most things from the single point of view of the omniscient bureaucrat, whose determination to assert and maintain his infallibility and divine right of interference at the cost of the goodwill of a patient and docile people is one of the causes of the increasing unrest in India. There is small chance of even a grave mistake of this kind being rectified.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR.

A MEMORIAL TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

A copy has been sent to us of a memorial addressed to Sir Edward Grey by the British Indians resident in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, on the subject of the rumoured transfer of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba to the British East Africa Protectorate. It is prayed that no such transfer may be effected, and a number of reasons are given.

It is pointed out that Zanzibar and Pemba have been the largest producers and exporters of cloves and cocoanuts in the world, and that the revenue of these two adjoining islands is greattr than thtir expenditure. For more than a century past a large number of British Indian subjects of His Majesty have settled in these islands and most of them have adopted them as their home, and by their industry, energy and enterprise in trade have materially contributed to their welfare and prosperity. On the other hand, the British East Africa Protectorate is of recent growth, and its revenue being insufficient for its expenditure, it has received, and is likely for several years to come to receive, substantial grants-in-aid from the Home Government. Although the islands are small in point of size yet their annual exports are greater than those of the whole of the Protectorate. It is added that the Customs duty for imports in British East Africa Protectorate is 10 per cent. ad valorem, whereas in Zanzibar it was only 5 per cent. until recently, when it was increased to 7½ per cent. In British East Africa the refund of duty on goods re-exported therefrom is subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent., whereas in Zanzibar the whole of 7½ per cent. is refunded on such goods. For this reason Zanzibar has been able to maintain a large trade with British and German East Africa, Madagascar and other islands. But once the same tariff as now obtains in the British East Africa Protectorate is introduced into Zanzibar, there are grave reasons to fear that Zanzibar would lose its trade with the aforementioned countries. This will be a serious matter to the British Indian community, as excepting six or seven European firms the whole of the local export and import trade of Zanzibar and Pemba is carried on by them. Again, as a consequence of absorption with the Protectorate, certain laws and restrictions which are now in force there, and against which the British Indians of the Protectorate have just cause to complain, such as the Poll-Tax of Rs. 15, and the restrictions as to immigration, acquiring or owing lands and buildings, would be made applicable to Indians in Zanzibar and Pemba.

In conclusion, it is recalled that some few years ago during the period of office of Sir Arthur Hardinge and Sir Charles Eliot the experiment of administering the affairs of the islands jointly with British East Africa was tried, but did not prove to be a success; and it is submitted that there are no just and valid grounds why these two chief islands should not be placed on the same footing as the Seychelles, the Bahamas and Barbadoes have in the past been granted independent administration under a Governor, with an advisory council.

KENSINGTON WIDOW AND A POSTCARD.

SUITOR'S DISCREET ABSENCE.

An action brought by Mr. William Preston, described as residing at Brook Green, Hammersmith, against Mrs. Tornoe, widow, of Kensington, to recover damages for an alleged libel, came before Mr. Justice Avory in the King's Bench in mail week, says the "Standard."

Mr. Storry Deans (instructed by Messrs Church, Rackham, and Co.) represented the defendant; but the plaintiff did not appear either by counsel or in person.

Mr. Storry Deans said that plaintiff, Mr William Preston, went about representing himself to be the brother of Mr. Preston, well known as the Comptroller of Telephones. He (the learned counsel) did not believe there was any truth in that representation. The plaintiff forced his acquaintance on the defendant at Brighton, pretended that he had a great affection for her, and for some time he persisted in his attentions, which were such as to represent that he wished to marry her. The defendant made inquiries about him, and discovered that he was a married man who had deserted his wife, and was living with another woman. The plaintiff persisted in pursuing the defendant, and had tried to get money from her to set him up in business. Mrs Tornoe, in order to get rid of the annoyance, sent the postcard which was the subject of the action, and the plaintiff then had the effrontery to start this action, in which he alleged that she had charged him with being a disreputable person. The defence was that he was a disreputable person, but he had not seen fit to come to the court to face cross-examination.

Speaking from an advocate's point of view, he (the learned counsel) was sorry that the plaintiff had not appeared. This matter had obtained a certain amount of publicity owing to the fact that the defendant was the widow of a gentleman of some position. The defendant had her own prudence to thank in this matter. She began to make inquiries about the defendant before it was too late. Even that morning there had been received a letter suggesting terms for settling the action. Probably it was thought that Mrs. Tornoe would shrink from going into court to disclose the fact that she had as much as shaken hands with the plaintiff. As the plaintiff did not appear, he asked for judgment for the defendant.

His Lordship.—You are entitled to judgment with costs, and you, Mrs. Tornoe, have the satisfaction of knowing that the plaintiff does not come here to prove that he is not a disreputable character.

Judgment for the defendant with costs accordingly.

NATIONAL COUNCIL WOMEN.

SPLIT ON SUFFRAGE QUESTION

NEW ORGANISATION TO BE FORMED

The conference of Women Workers at Hull spent the day in private session, in order to deal with proposals for the alteration of the constitution of the National Council of Women. The report of a special sub-committee appointed to deal with the question was considered at great length on October 9th. During the year the Council have adopted resolutions expressing approval of the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women, and this prompted an anti-Suffrage minority to submit proposal to limit the powers of the Council in the matter of controversial resolutions. One amendment, for example, which, according to the agenda, was to be moved by Mrs. Humphry Ward, sought to lay down that no resolution passed by the Council should lead to subsequent action or be considered binding unless it were adopted unanimously, says the "Morning Post." No information was afterwards forthcoming as to the fate of this amendment or of other proposals of a less important character. The reticence displayed by the officers of the Union, however, served merely to advertise rather than cloak the presence of very serious discord. Considerable feeling had evidently been manifested during the course of the day's discussion, and in the end the anti-Suffragists, whose cause Mrs. Humphry Ward had attended specially to champion, were heavily outnumbered on practically every division of importance. So keen was their dissatisfaction at the course of yesterday's events that a meeting to consider the position was convened, at which secession from the Union and the formation of a fresh "rally point" for women were decided upon.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE MANIFESTO.

Subsequently a manifesto signed by Mrs. Humphry Ward and three of her co-workers was issued, calling attention to what was termed "the disastrous result of to-day's meeting." "It will be within the remembrance of many," the statement proceeds, "that last November, a requisition from a certain number of members of the Council, an extraordinary meeting was held, in which, in face of the protests of both Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage members of the Council, a resolution calling upon all the party leaders in the House of Commons to support the inclusion of women's suffrage in the Franchise and Registration. Bill then before Parliament, was carried by a two-thirds majority. Appeal was made to the constitution of the Union and to its fundamental statement that the Union is 'organised in the interests of no one policy,' and 'exists to promote sympathy of thought and purpose among women.' The resolution was passed, and was duly sent to the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition, and all members of the House of Commons. It has been frequently quoted since as representing the views of the National Union. Immediately a movement of protest was started, strongly supported both by Suffragists and anti-Suffragists, who maintained that the Union ought to be common ground to all women of good will, and that a resolution on one highly-contentious subject would certainly be followed by others, to the destruction, speedy or gradual, of the Union's work and influence. As, however, a revision of the constitution was already in sight the protesting minority, though sorely tempted to withdraw from the Union, at once agreed to wait a whole year, namely, for a gathering of the Union at Hull this October, when the revised constitution would come up for discussion. That discussion has now taken place. This morning every suggestion made by the minority has been relentlessly voted down by a strong majority, and even the proposals of the Revision Committee have been amended by the Council in the direction of greater stringency. A two-thirds majority, instead of three-fourths as proposed by the revisers, is to be sufficient for the carrying henceforward of the most contentious proposals. Under these circumstances it is proposed to enlarge and strengthen the protest movement, and to provide it, if possible, with a new centre and rallying point for social work, involving probably active co-operation with a certain number of members of Parliaments, who, on wholly neutral ground, from which the question of suffrage for or against has been altogether excluded, desire the help and advice of women in social legislation. After the reprentatives have returned to their branches a large number of resignations are certain to take place. Will all those who are anxious to maintain a common meeting ground for women workers, such, as, to our great regret, the National Union has now ceased to be, send their names and addresses to the two following ladies—Lady Nunburnholme, North Ferriby, Hull, or Mrs. Matheson, The Rectory, Hodnet, Salop—who have kindly agreed for the present to receive the names and addresses of those ready to help in the furthrance of the movement."

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS BY WIRELESS.

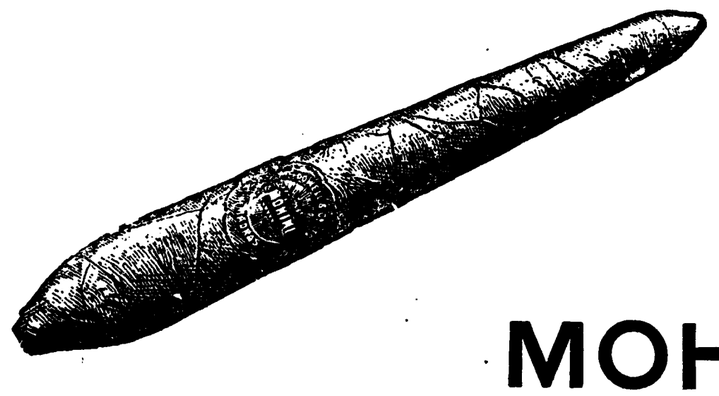
COMMUNICATION WITH SHIPS TO BE MAINTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Meteorological department is taking steps to arrange for the receipt by wireless telegraphy of weather observations from ships at sea. The work of warning Indian Ports of the approach of cyclonic storms or of bad weather is performed from the Simla office by the Director-General and by the Calcutta Meteorologist. As a number of ships have now wireless installation, the demand for weather information for ships at sea has increased and the Meteorological Department has arranged to send daily to coastal wireless stations a short meteorological statement for transmission to any ship that asks for it.

McDOWELL'S



MOHINI

(TEMPTRESS)

THE FINEST AFTER-DINNER CIGAR

Rs. 120-0 per 1,000

¶ Mark a new epoch in the Tobacco Industry. ¶ The Best—the Latest Introduction. Not Best because the Latest—but Best because they are the result of the highest skill in growing, picking and blending.

¶ Made entirely from the Finest Havana and other Choice Imported Tobaccos. A large, bold-shaped, free-drawing Cigar (5½" long), of Full but Perfect Flavour.

Obtainable from all High-Class Tobacconists, or direct from—

McDOWELL & Co., Ltd.

The "BAHADUR" Factory,

MADRAS, S. I.

This is Rose's

The Original and still the Best LIME JUICE.

The Largest Sale in the World.

Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co

Photo Engraving & Printing

BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS

Wood & Metal Blocks

10, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUNGALOWS RESIDENCES OFFICES &c.

THE BOMBAY TILE MART

GULAMALI GULAMHUSEIN

ROW IN A CALCUTTA THEATRE.

ACTOR CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

ALLEGED INSULT TO WIFE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

A regrettable incident, which occurred during a performance at the Gaiety Theatre on the 23rd instant, had a sequel in the Police Court yesterday, when Mr. E. Keays, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard a case in which Mr. H. B. Moller charged Mr. Tom Melbourn, an actor appearing at the Gaiety Theatre with assault, and Mr. Warwick Major, Lessee and Manager with aiding and abetting the assault and with trespassing into the box which was occupied by the complainant.

Mr. Melbourne, giving his account of the affair, stated that on the night of the 23rd instant Mr. Moller occupied, with others, a box at the Gaiety. During the performance complainant made himself most objectionable by passing rude and insulting remarks about Mrs. Major (Miss Georgie Corlass), and Mrs. Melbourne. He also made grimaces at the latter while she was on the stage and turned his back upon the artistes. Mr. Major requested complainant to leave the box and he did so. When he got outside he seized his (Mr. Melbourne's) shirtsleeve and tore it to ribbons. Mr. Melbourne admitted having struck complainant under great provocation, but denied that he hit him in the eyes.

Mr. Major, in the course of his statement, maintained that he showed the utmost courtesy to the complainant. He took no part whatever in the assault, in fact he acted as peacemaker between complainant and Mr. Melbourne. Mr. Major added that as a theatre proprietor and manager of long experienced, it had always been one of his firm principles to act with decorum towards members of the audience.

Mr. Westmcott, solicitor, for the complainant outlined the facts of the case, mentioning that his client had received a blackeye among other injuries.

The Magistrate then suggested that the parties might endeavour to come to some settlement, whereupon Mr. Westmacott announced that his client would be satisfied with an apology and the costs of the case. Both Mr. Major and Mr. Melbourne, however, declined to entertain such a proposal and the case was accordingly proceeded with.

Mr. Moller, examined, said he visited the Gaiety Theatre on the night in question in company with Mr. Thomas and a lady. Mr Thomas paid for three seats and they occupied a box to the right of the stage. Mr Melbourne asked him if he had any objection to his coming into his box dressed as a lady during one portion of the performance To this he consented. He did not either pinch or push Mr. Melbourne when he entered the box, and he made no rude remarks. When Miss Georgie Corlass was singing on the stage she called him a fool because he thought he turned his back to the stage. He was passing casual remarks while in the box. He heard Miss Corlass pass the remark, "Why don't you have him turned? Mr. Major then stepped into his box and asked him to leave the Theatre. He left quietly, when Mr. Melbourne rushed out and struck him on the eye and lip. He fell down and hurt his thigh, probably against a chair. He did not strike Mr. Melbourne back, but walked up to a European Sergeant, who informed him that he had witnessed the assault. He laid a charge at the Fenwick Bazar Police Station, and then called on Dr. Whitelaw for medical treatment. Mr. Major did not try to protect him. Mr. Melbourne also used abusive language towards him. He did not tear Mr. Melbourne's shirt. "When I was off my balance," said witness, "I may have caught hold of his shirt."

Cross-examined by Mr. Melbourne, the complainant said that he sometimes wears glasses but had none on the night in question. He did not refuse to allow Mr. Courtney to enter his box. He had very little recollection of certain circumstances that occurred that night.

Mr. Melbourne: That is just the admission that I have been endeavouring to extort.

The Magistrate: Do you suggest that he was under the influence of liquor?

Mr. Melbourne: Either that or he is mad. He certainly was very silly.

Dr. Whitelaw said that complainant called at his house at about 12-30 a.m. on the 24th instant. He appeared to be sober. He noticed his upper lip was swollen. As he was so agitated he asked him to call again. Complainant called again at 10 a.m. He then examined him and found that he had besides a swollen lip, a blackeye, and a large bruise on the thigh.

Mr. Melbourne: This gentleman (complainant) was not the angel he makes himself out to have been. He added that as an artiste he had had to deal with rowdyism in theatres, but an occurrence of this description had never taken place in his career.

Magistrate: You are rather touchy.

Mr. Melbourne: Your Honour, you would be probably just as touchy if an insult were offered to your wife as was done to mine.

Magistrate: There is no reason if he tore your shirt that you should hit him in the eye.

Mr. Melbourne: I did not hit him in the eye.

The Magistrate postponed the further hearing to the 5th proximo to enable defendant to obtain legal assistances.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer with Lady O'Dwyer and Staff leaves Lahore to-day by motor for a tour in Gurdaspur district visiting Amritsar on his way back and returning to Lahore on the 8th November.

COMBATING CHOLERA.

DIFFICULTIES OF SANITATION IN PUNJAB.

SPECIAL REPORT ON SIALKOT OUTBREAK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The Punjab Government has issued a resolution on the recent outbreak of cholera in Sialkot, which runs as follows:—

The Lieutenant-Governor has read with deep interest the report of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the recent epidemic of cholera at Sialkot, which was one of the most serious that the province has known in recent years. His Honour trusts that the report which is published with this resolution will be widely read, and he commends it especially to the notice of those who are interested in sanitary progress. It will, he thinks, bring home to all who read it, the difficulties which sanitary reformers have to face in the prejudice, apathy, and even opposition of the people for whose good they are working. The estimates for the new water-works have been finally sanctioned. The special staff is already at work, and it is hoped that the scheme will be fully carried out by the end of next year. The thanks of Government are due to Capt. Wells, and to the staff that worked under him, and to Lieut.-Col. P. St. C. More, I.M.S., the Civil Surgeon. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to make special mention of Mr. R. D. Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner, whose personal efforts, regardless of risk, did much to prevent panic and encourage the people to take precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

CAPT. WELLS' REPORT.

Captain Wells, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who was on special duty has submitted an interesting report, which he concludes as follows:—

1. The usual practices as regards household sanitation are such as to provide the most favourable conditions for the epidemic spread of cholera.

2. Only secondary measures, such as disinfection of wells and protection of food stuffs, can with most constant supervision be carried out.

3. The provision of a satisfactory pipe water supply, with closure of the existing wells would largely eliminate the danger of infection through drinking water. Short of this change all the well gear should be under Municipal control.

4. The measures undertaken are costly and laborious. They cannot be shown to have had any effect on the main course of the epidemic.

5. The treatment of cholera on the lines indicated in Section 4, appears to have a favourable effect on the course of the disease.

6. It would seem advisable that at such times the medical subordinates on special duty should as far as possible be co-religionists of those people with whom they have to deal.

7. The only hope of success in combating such an epidemic seems to be in the growth of an enlightened public opinion, which will accept, or rather demand, better sanitary conditions, with the isolation of those suffering from infectious diseases. This brings us face to face with large questions, economic and others, which the future alone can answer.

TREATMENT ADOPTED.

The medical treatment in combating the epidemic was as follows:—

Free treatment was offered on all hands by the special staff, but most people preferred the ministrations of *hakims*—even in cases where our treatment was accepted, there was often a *hakim* in attendance.

The following line of treatment was adopted:—

(1) Potassium permanganate pills (Keratin coated) of two grains each, as recommended by Major L. Rogers.

(2) Calcium permanganate solution. Each Sub-Assistant Surgeon was provided with (1) a stock solution of calcium permanganate containing four grains to an ounce, (2) a bottle of adranalin 2/4 drachms or more of No. (1) mixed with water, and the total bulk was made up to one pint giving a solution of 1/2 grains or more to the pint, 10 minims of adranalin being added when indicated; (3) hypodermic injections of pituicarin.

The special staff worked well under trying circumstances. The work was particularly strenuous, involving a very real risk to health and life. In many cases no satisfactory record of cases could be made as patients did not follow the directions given, but the results of 66 cases which were under observation during the course of the epidemic have been collected. These results, though dealing with small numbers, and perhaps, not to be taken as strictly representative, are on the whole very encouraging. Hypodermic injections were generally looked upon with suspicion and often absolutely refused. Under these conditions of home treatment, no opportunity was found for the use of hypertonic saline infusion, a method which has given such good results in hospital treatment under Major Rogers and others.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

CLOSING BALANCE ON 30TH JUNE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The closing balance of the gold standard reserve on the 30th June was £22,723,940 of which following are the details:—

(1) As a book credit £37,525 (2) Rupees in India equivalent to £4,000,000 (3) Gold set aside in the Bank of England £1,730,000 (4) Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice £1,015,290 (5) Securities include British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock £3,566,392; 3 per cent. local loans stock £200,000; 2½ per cent. guaranteed stock Irish land £438,720; 3 per cent. Transvaal Government guaranteed stock (1923.53) £1,092,023; 2½ per cent. exchequer bonds (1913.15) £32,500; 3 per cent. exchequer bonds (1915) £2,885,600; 3 per cent. exchequer bonds (1916) £4,000,000; Canada Government 3½ per cent. bonds £161,000; Corporation of London 3½ per cent. debentures £50,000; Corporation of London 3½ per cent. debentures £45,000; Union of South Africa bills £600,000; New Zealand 3½ per cent. debentures £271,400; New South Wales 4 per cent. bonds £34,000; New South Wales 3½ per cent. inscribed stock £113,000; Queensland 4 per cent. bonds £145,000; Queensland 4 per cent. inscribed stock £55,000; Southern Nigeria 4 per cent. bonds £350,000; New South Wales treasury 4 per cent. bonds £750,000; South Australia bills £275,000; British treasury bills £2,400,000.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

COURSE OF PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The Government of India have decided that accepted candidates for appointment to the Cantonment Magistrates Department, shall in future be required to undergo a course of preliminary instruction as follows:—

(*a*) Under the Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary) of the division, instruction in the principles of hygiene and sanitation. Period one week.

(*b*) Under an officer of the Cantonment Magistrates Department in the division, instruction in practical sanitation and cantonment administration. Period five weeks.

2. The courses of instruction will be arranged under the orders of General Officers Commanding Divisions, and at the end of the course the candidates will be reported upon (India Army form x 1843) by the instruction officers. A favourable report will form a necessary qualification for employment in the Cantonment Magistrates Department.

3. Candidates will receive no extra allowances during the period of instruction, but travelling expenses when incurred will be admissible. Under paragraph 50 Army Regulations in India, volume 10. Officers serving in the Bannu and Kohat Brigades will receive their instruction in the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, those serving in the Derajat Brigade in the 3rd (Lahore) Division.

At the end of December, Lieut-Col. Joly-de-Lotebiniere, State Engineer Kashmir State, will rejoin the Bengal Public Works Department. This is with the view of his succeeding Mr. Finnimore next September as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government.

"YOUNG MEN OF BRITAIN."

LORD ROBERTS'S APPEAL.

In an introduction to his National Service campaign speeches this year at Bristol, Wolverhampton, Leeds, and Glasgow, by Mr. John Murray, Lord Roberts, after acknowledging his encouraging receptions, writes:

"In spite of all this enthusiasm and all this unanimity of opinion the country as a whole stands to-day exactly where it stood a yar ago—unprepared, apathetic, drifting, repeating the old watchwords, recklessly trusting to worn out systems and discredited principles.

"The politicians have done absolutely nothing. When the nation seemed to call for a lead no lead was supplied them; and then a fixed law in all parliamentary States came into operation. . . The inference is drawn that when Parliament and the politicians do nothing, nothing is required to be done; and it is to the operation of this law that I certainly attribute the apparent absence of practical results from the great meetings to which I have referred.

"It is to the young men of this nation. to the young men of every rank and social status, to the young men of every trade and profession and calling of any kind, high or low, rich poor that I appeal. Young men. young men of British birth, is it possible that you can shirk the issue, that you can fail to hear, or that, hearing you can fail to respond to your country's summons, to the memories of the past, to the hopes of the future?"

LORD ALVERSTONE.

Photo by Topical Press. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The late Lord Chief Justice, who was taken ill last January and was unable to attend the opening of the Law Courts and sent in his resignation to the Prime Minister.

WIRELESS SIGNAL COMPANY.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AS OPERATORS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The Government of India has been pleased to sanction the attachment of 18 men drawn from Volunteers from British units to No. 41 (wireless signal) Company, for 6 months with effect from the 15th November 1913 for instruction as operators in wireless telegraphy.

Pay—Extra pay at four annas per diem in addition to regimental pay, proficiency pay and allowances

Qualifications.—As laid down in India Army Order No. 492, dated 15th September 1913 omitting sub-paragraphs (vi) and paragraphs (iv) and (vi).

Preference will be given to young soldiers of mounted units who are first-class signallers but the names of men who are not qualified signallers may be submitted.

Applications should all be from men who are willing to transfer eventually to No. 41 (wireless signal) Company.

For the purpose of signalling inspections qualified signallers absent on this duty will be counted as first-class signallers of their unit.

Applications for attachment should be submitted as early as possible by Commanding Officers to the Officer Commanding No. 41 (wireless signal) Company. This office will acquaint General Officers Commanding concerned with the names of the men selected with instructions as to their joining the above Company.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Lieutenant Lane, 7th Dragoon Guards, is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Captain Du Boulay, Border Regiment, is permitted to retire from the 25th November next.

The following Officers of the Indian Army are permitted to retire:—Brevet Colonel C. V. Crommelin from the 22nd October 1913, Brevet Colonel E. T. Paul from the 1st January 1914; Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Phillips from the 28th September 1913; Lieutenant-Col. H. L. Farrant from the 1st October 1913.

Captain J. H. W. Morgan, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred to the temporary half pay list from the 19th November.

Lieutenant B. H. Elliott, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment as Assistant Instructor of Gunnery at Aden.

Captain A. Marjoribanks, 52nd Sikhs, has been selected for appointment to the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Major Hart Synnot, East Survey Regiment, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade Lahore Division from the 27th October 1913.

Captain C. R. Woodcroffe, Royal Horse Artillery, form the Home Establishment is posted to V. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Rawalpindi.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

TROUBLE IN THE COLLIERY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

After much tribulation, and a rainy season that has lasted for nearer six months than the conventional four, we have at last been rewarded by a cold weather which promises almost as fairly as last year's superb effort. The days are of that dry and delicious order which renders it a pleasure to be alive. Of course there is a fly in the ointment—myriads of flies, in fact, for the green flies have descended upon us with a virulence which has perplexed the oldest inhabitant.

THE VAIN ANARCHIST.

Some excitement has been occasioned this week by the alleged discovery of a document the author of which claims credit both for the murder in College Square this month and for the attempt on the Viceroy last December. He adds—the cruelest cut of all!—that he defies the police to capture him. It is difficult to feel much surprise at this bravado. If the Indian anarchist is anything like his European conferere he is an exceedingly vain person, who is quite likely to feel disgusted that the inefficiency of the police has prevented him from posing before the world as the slayer of tyrants. Presumably, too, their inefficiency has also deprived him of the excitement of being followed, and he has been obliged to impart a little zest to the chase by actually dropping hints which give the authorities an outside chance to lay him by the heels. I shouldn't be at all surprised if the paper is a genuine one. It is quite possible that if it is, the author may have occasion to remember the old warning against despising your enemy too freely. Let us hope that he will!

One fact militates against this theory, and that is the businesslike manner in which these crimes have been organized. It is now asserted that the police have proof that both the College Square murder and the Jymensingh outrage, which happened within twenty-four hours of each other, were the work of the same gang. It would be more satisfactory if they were able to go a little further, but if they actually have the proofs with which they are credited, those proofs will at least corroborate the popular view. The sinister skill and deadly purpose of the conspiracy are its most disconcerting features.

A FLYING VISIT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Carmichael arrived in Calcutta yesterday morning from Darjeeling, and returns to the hill capital to-morrow. This flying visit to Calcutta on the very eve of the cold weather season, together with the extreme shortness of it, has given people curiously to wonder concerning the reason therefor. His Excellency attended the bioscope last night, but presumably he had some other object in making one of the most uncomfortable journeys that even India can afford. The general view is that it is connected with the prospective visit of the Viceroy in December. Lord Carmichael has either been asked, or has invited himself to ascertain by personal enquiries on the spot, whether it will be desirable for Lord Hardinge to revisit the ex-capital at the present juncture.

OUR NEW HEALTH OFFICER.

After a long interregnum, the Calcutta Corporation has filled up the position left vacant some months ago by the resignation of Dr. T. F. Pearse, Municipal Officer of Health. The new man is Dr. Corbin, who comes to us armed with the double recommendation, according to Sir Shirley Murphy, of being a young man, and of knowing, more about infectious disease than most of the other doctors examined; I suppose I am a bit of a crank, but I should have thought a knowledge of health rather than of disease would have been a preferable qualification on the part of our Municipal Aesculapius! His youth, however, is undoubtedly a strong point in his favour. He will want it all, I am afraid, for I have always noticed that the Medical Officer of the Calcutta Corporation is apt to age pretty fast! I am under the impression that the Corporation has found considerable difficulty in including any medico at home to take up the post—nor do I wonder at it.

THE CHOWRASSI DISASTER.

The colliery districts are having their full share of trouble. A little more than two months ago half a dozen of them were drowned out, and now comes the tremendous explosion at the Chowrassi working of the Equitable Coal Company, involving the loss of lakhs of rupees, and the possible loss of crores. A special account which appears in the "Statesman" this morning asserts that at least 29 deaths have been caused by the catastrophe, and that further enquiries will probably reveal further mortality. This indicates the explosion as one of the greatest disasters that have ever happened in the Bengal collieries, and seems to call for a searching enquiry as to its causes. With all their faults the Bengal collieries are almost as safe as a railway carriage—and are we not told that that is about the safest place in the world?

THE BOY SCOUTS.

Have you any Boy Scouts in Bombay? Pardon me for asking a question, which may appear to reflect upon the go-a headness of Bombay, but the fact is that I have not noticed anything in the "Chronicle" about them. The movement has been such a success here, and has done so much for the physique and morale of the Eurasian boys of Calcutta that it may be confidently recommended to every large centre in India. The local Boy Scouts held a very successful entertainment in the deserted grounds of Belvedere (formerly the residence of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal) last Saturday, and one is glad to see the splendid house and grounds put to such an excellent purpose. Just one thought occurs here—if the Boy Scout movement is having so wholesome and healthy an effect upon Eurasian and European boys, why should the idea not be extended so as to take in Indian boys? Their need is certainly just as great.

Horlick's Malted Milk

An Ideal Travelling Companion

—A real boon for long journeys, where nutriment is necessary in a convenient and easily prepared form. Made of nothing but the purest cream milk and cereals. An excellent thirst quencher and delightfully palatable.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS

Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-exicitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

Literature free on application to MARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.
156C

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *Hornby Road*,

BOMBAY.

The First and Only Firm.

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Euorpe holding British Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

With 23 Years' Practical Experien

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

Free on application. 204

FOR INDIGESTION and all Stomach Troubles

Use Dr. Gupta's "DIGESTINE,"

a new preparation from vegetable Digestive Papay juice. Price As. 8 per phial of 16 tablets. 6, Gupta's Lane Calcutta.

HOUSE OF LORDS AND A GIRL.

STRUGGLE OF AUNTS.

LORD LOREBURN'S QUESTION.

The House of Lords' judicial tribunal was asked on Oct. 16, to decide the question which of two aunts should have the custody of a little fatherless girl, Helena Elizabeth Robertson, aged nine.

Their lordships were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, Lord Loreburn, and Lords Atkinson, Mersey, and Parker.

The matter says the "Daily Mail," was raised on the appeal of the child's maternal grandfather, Mr. James Livingstone. Her two aunts contending for the child are Mr. Livingstone's married daughter, Mrs. Catherine Campbell Noves, residing in Australia, at Sydney, N.S.W., and Mrs. Hawker, wife of a solicitor living in Kensington.

FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. Noyes, while visiting England went to the school in which the child had been placed by Mrs. Hawker, and told the mistress she had Mrs. Hawker's authority to take the child out for a walk, which was not true. Mrs. Noyes took the girl on board ship and sailed with her for Australia.

A writ of habeas corpus was obtained and Mrs. Hawker's son caught the steamer at Port Said and served Mrs. Noyes with it. But Mrs. Noyes continued her journey to Australia, where proceedings were taken under the Fugitive Offenders' Act, and in the end the child was brought back to England in March last.

Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, in Chancery decided that the child's interest would be best served if she were continued in Mrs. Noyes's custody in Australia as Mrs. Noyes and her husband were substantial people who were childless. The Court of Appeal discharged that order and appointed Mrs. Hawker as guardian being influenced by the argument that an English ward of court should not be sent permanently to Australia, where her education and bringing up could not possibly be controlled by the court.

£2,500 FOR THE GIRL.

Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., who placed the case for the appellant before the House of Lord yesterday, said that Mrs. Noyes proposed to settle £2,500 upon the girl. He emphasised that he had not a word to say against Mrs. Noyes notwithstanding her reprehensible action in taking the child to Australia. He was willing to believe she was actuated by love of the child.

Lord Mersey: In my point of view she was thieving.

Mr. Buckmaster said he did not desire to echo his lordship's bitter observation against the lady.

The Lord Chancellor observed that abduction was always looked on differently in cases of affection. It was quite another matter when abduction took place and only pecuniary benefits were sought. In years gone by people's daughters were frequently run away with. A predecessor of his on the woolsack had not been blameless in that respect. The reference of Lord Haldane was to Mr. John Scott, afterwards Lord Chancellor Eldon, who at the age of twenty-one, in 1772,* abducted an English banker's daughter into Scotland, where they were married.

Mr. Buckmaster reiterated that he wished to dissociate himself from Lord Mersey's comment.

Lord Mersey: Suppose another sister who proposed to settle twice as much on the child stole her?

"NOT A CHILD AUCTION."

Mr. Buckmaster: This is not the case of an auction of the child but a question of what is for the girl's greatest avdantage. The husband of Mrs. Noyes, counsel added, was principal partner in the firm of Noyes Brothers, electrical engineers and contractors, carrying on a large business at Sydney.

Lord Mersey, on further references by counsel to Mrs. Noyes, said he objected to him saying anything about a strong affection for a strange child.

The Lord Chancellor: She kidnapped the child, and in the eyes of the law that was wrong, but the question arises, was it from a motive of affection or a motive of gain? That makes a good deal of difference.

Mr. Buckmaster drew a distinction between the financial positions of the respective parties. If the girl remained in England she would have to brace herself to struggle for a living. In Australia her prospects would be most bright.

"L. S. D." CONSIDERATIONS.

Mr. Frank Russell, K.C., addressed their lordships for the respondent, Mrs. Hawker. The proposal of Mrs. Noyes, he said, was to bring up the child as Australian instead of English.

The Lord Chancellor said he thought it quite as good to be brought up an Australian as an Englishman.

Mr. Russell disclaimed any different suggestion. He meant merely that her kith and kin were in England. Counsel submitted that the court would not take the child from Mrs. Hawker and send her to Australia on the question merely of pounds shillings, and pence.

"Who are we," exclaimed Lord Loreburn, "that we should despise pounds, shillings, and pence on behalf of a penniless girl?"

Each of their lordships in turn expressed the opinion that Mrs. Hawker had acted admirably towards the child.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

Solicitors for the appellant, Beaumont, Son, and Rigden; for the respondent, Bayley, Adams, Hawker, and Noble.

AT HOME WITH A CIVIL WAR.

120 DAYS CONSTANT FIGHTING.

AMERICAN LESSONS FOR ULSTER.

Mr. Irwin S. Cobb writes to the "Daily Mail":—

(Mr. Irwin S. Cobb, one of the most distinguished among the younger American writers, is now paying his first visit to England. A Kentuckian by birth, Mr. Cobb's stories are of "Back Home" in the Southern States of the Union, where to this day the conditions of life are dominated by the fifty-year-old memory and effects of the great War of Secession. In the following article, without expressing any opinions as to the present situation in Ireland, Mr. Cobb gives a luridly effective picture of what civil war means.)

Ever since I arrived in London—and that is more than two weeks ago—I have been reading in the daily papers of a lively prospect for civil war in a nearby island of this archipelago, and hearing men discussing, quite casually, the possible and probable outcomes of that war.

As a plain and simple and excessively untutored tourist, newly come to your country and confessedly ignorant of your politics, I have not the slightest intention of taking sides or indulging in idle and no doubt erroneous prophecies regarding the results if out of all this talk actual hostilities the question which divided the people of the of a civil war that we had once not so very long ago, as people measure time, in my own country.

From what I have gathered I judge the situation in Ireland to-day bears several points of resemblance to the situation which existed in the United States of America in 1860. There, as here, the division was between North and South; there as here now, the question which divided the people of the country was a question of government purely. The South was agricultural, the North was manufacturing. The raw materials mainly came from the South, the finished product from the North.

The Southern people called their Northern neighbours a race of selfish and intolerant bigots. The Northern Press—and pulpit—proclaimed that Southern public opinion was made and directed by a group of reckless rule-or-ruin demagogues who, to gain their own ends, would wreck the Confederation of the several States. Compromise after compromise was suggested, was tried—and was discarded. The breach widened and deepened. People in both sections began to talk of civil war. The masses of the people wanted no war: at least at the first they did not. It was the political leaders, men of wealth and influence mainly, who raised the clamour for a civil war and kept it raised until it became a thundering chorus of hate and defiance, in which the still small voice of moderation was entirely swallowed up.

"A NINETY-DAY AFFAIR."

At the outset—and here once more I believe I perceive a similar pralled in the attitude of the factions in Ireland—the people of the United States, North and South, rather thought a civil war was to be a short-lived, adventurous, pleasurable, stimulating pastime. They took the causes of the Civil War seriously, but not the war itself. Both North and South the young men enlisted under the idea that the whole thing was to be merely a pleasant outing under military auspices into new territories, a new and exciting kind of vacation.

So we had our civil war. It started out to last ninety days. It lasted more than four years, and was followed in turn by the horrors of the reconstruction period, which lasted ten years longer. It cost hundreds of thousands of lives and uncountable billions of treasure. It found one half of the country a flower garden and a granary and left it a desolation and a waste. It peopled the Union with widows and orphans and cripples. It fattened every graveyard from Canada to Mexico. It furrowed the continent with scars of war so deep-grooved that after half a century they still remain. It irrigated the land with blood and ploughed it with cannon and sowed it with dead men's bones; and from this ploughing and this sowing there sprang up a harvest of sectionalism and hate and misunderstanding which lasted until the Spanish War reunited the sections again. Not until last year, when Mr. Wilson was elected, was it politically possible for either party to choose for our highest elective official a candidate who had been born south of the Ohio River. A new generation of Americans had to grow up and an old one had to die off before such a thing could come to pass.

MORE SOLDIERS THAN VOTERS.

I was born and reared in Kentucky, a State which though of the South, geographically, divided within itself in the Civil War, as did the other border Southern States, including Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, and Missouri. To the two armies Kentucky furnished more soldiers than it had legally enrolled voters. Toward the last boys of fifteen and men of sixteen-five were bearing arms, and when hostilities had ended it was said that there was scarcely a white woman in the State but wore mourning for some kinsman killed in battle or dead in military hospital or prison. On both the maternal and the paternal side my people were ardent Secessionists; this one family alone lost nine stalwart young men.

The famous Orphan Brigade on the Southern side came from Kentucky. My father served in it for a short while, an uncle served in it for the full term of the war. It was partly recruited in the section where I was born. It has been claimed that this brigade was the most typically American body of troops ever organised. Almost to a man they bore surnames bespeaking English, Scotch or Irish ancestry; probably Irish names predominated. Shortly after the beginning of hostilities this brigade numbered more than five thousand men. In less than three years death and disease and capture—not desertion, for the Orphans had no deserters—had reduced the five thousand to twelve hundred. Only skeleton regiments were left. When Sherman began his memorable campaign which history knows as "The March to the Sea"—the campaign which broke the Confederacy in two across its spine—the twelve hundred orphans were thrown back on the retreating Southern forces to act as a rearguard and to check the enemy in order that the beaten army might save itself—twelve hundred men against sixty thousand.

300 LEFT OUT OF 5,000.

There followed 120 days of constant fighting, fighting, by day and by night, and at the end of those 120 days the twelve hundred orphans had sustained a total of more than one disabling wound for every man, and at a roll-call on the morning of the 120th less than there hundred of them were left to answer to their names. All the others were killed or captured or wounded or missing. Out of more than five thousand less than three hundred were left. Soldiers from other States fared as did the soldiers from Kentucky. One North Carolina regiment was practically wiped out—not reduced, not decimated, but destroyed. At Gettysburg a Confederate regiment came back to the lines after Pickett's magnificent but disastrous charge commanded by a second-lieutenant. Every officer above him had fallen, and the regiment he commanded had fewer than ninety men left of those who had an hour before marched up the bloodiest hill in history to storm the Northern position. These are detached fragments of fact plucked at random from the record of the American Civil War—the war which began as a ninety-day picinc.

One of our great orators said once that it was the Irish blood in the Civil War that put the North on a pension and the South on crutches. It is a truth that a large proportion of the leaders on both sides were Irish born or of unmixed Irish descent. There is something in the Celtic temperament which makes the Irishman fight harder when he fights another Irishman than when he is fighting an outsider.

As an Irishman by descent living in America I hope that it will not come to evil war in Ireland.

NEW MOTOR ENGINE

Great possibilities are claimed for a new type of rotary engine invented by Messrs. Alexander and Robinson, of Birmingham. A model is being shown in London by Mr. A. Davenport, 68, St. James-street, S.W., who, to a "Daily News" representative, described it as "England's answer to her critics—an engine that is far and away better than even the Gnome."

The engine, which is driven by petrol, rotates on what is technically described as a horizontal plane. The axis of rotation runs parallel with the cylinders, of which there are four mounted in pairs and facing each other. Each pair has its separate axle, the axles being connected with the centre by a universal joint whilst the pistons are connected to extensions of the same joint.

Were one axle in a direct horizontal line with the other the cylinders could be turned round their centres by hand without any movement of the pistons within, but one axle is inclined to the other, the universal joint comes into play, and imparts to the pistons a reciprocating action.

By the varying of the inclination of the axle the stroke and compression are also varied.

It is claimed that the engine is almost vibrationless, while its weight is only 2½lbs. per horse-power. It has no fly-wheel, no crank case, and no cam shaft.

By acting as its own fan the engine automatically cools itself. Variations of speed are obtained by raising the compression and varying the stroke. The new engine is expected to have far-reachig effects on the motor-car, the motor-boat, and the aeroplane.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter Secretary, Education Department has proceeded to Lucknow on a visit to the La Martiniere Colloge of which he is a Trustee.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

NO MORE GOUT—NO MORE RHEUMATISM.

A GOD-SENT REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

FRUCTISINE.

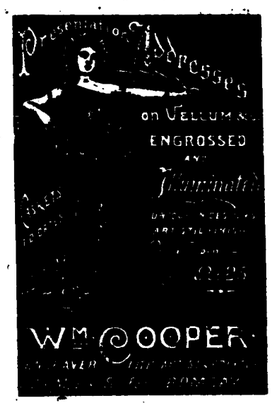
Not a chemical preparation—not a drug—but an absolutely pure concentration of Precious natural element. If has most extraordinary solvent action upon ric Acid in the system.

Ideal Purifier and Tonic. A few doses will change a stout figure to healthy body—will exterminate Gout, Rheumatism and All other diseases caused by Uric Acid. Price Rs.8-14-0 per bottle. Sold everywhere. Please write to the Sole representatives:—

BALMUKAND ROY & Co.,

Ismail Buildings, Church Gate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Sub-Agent—Shroff Bros., Opp. WHITEAWAY, FORT, BOMBAY



COLLARS GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY @ 1 Anna Each.

LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND

GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

DRY CLEANING DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

2-14, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SMART ATTIRE

FOR THE

LADY OF TASTE.

PURSHOTAM VALABH PATEL,

LADIES' DRESSMAKER

(20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE)

LADIES

Can confidently place their orders for the Coming Season in my hands and I guarantee to make

DRESSES

of the latest styles,

FAULTLESS FIT & FINISH.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

PURSHOTAM VALABH PATEL

1, Carnac Road.

Next to Bombay Tract & Book Society.

BOMBAY.

GRATIS! GRATIS!! GRATIS!!

The public are hereby notified that every purchaser of a bottle of the well-known and popular brand "Huntly Blend Scotch Whisky" is entitled to a packet of playing cards gratis during this month only. Please insist on having a free packet of playing cards for every bottle you buy, which can be had from all the leading wine dealers."

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.

COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.

DRY CLEANING

DONE BY EXPERTS.

DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

Mansoor St., Fort. Branch:— KALBA DEVI.

"HUMOURS OF INDIA."

A volume of 30 sketches of Indian Life, with humorous, descriptive letter-press.

Of all leading book-selles and shops, or direct from

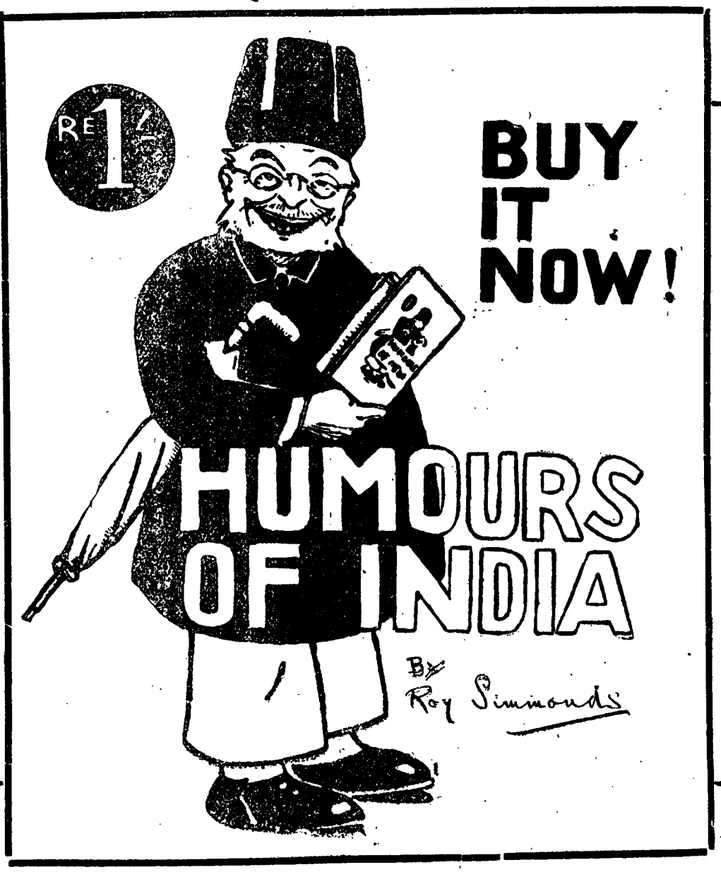
THE PUBLISHER,

c/o "ADVOCATE OF INDIA," BOMBAY.

PRICE Re. 1 per copy;

Postage extra.

Will be sent V. P. P.



Nothing quite like it has ever before been published in India.

It appeals to EVERYBODY!

It appeal to YOU!

Your friends and relatives a Home will be delighted with it; why not send them a few copies?

Just the thing for a pleasing little CHRISTMAS gift.

Thousands of advance orders have already been received; do not be too late for your copy.

JUST PUBLISHED!

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Magnificence is undoubtedly the keynote of the new fashions; richness of material, brilliancy of colour, and elaboration of ornament are all to be combined. The effects, particularly in evening gowns and theatre cloaks and coats, are perfectly Oriental in their gorgeousness. Fortunately for those whose purses are moderate, the fashions are not by any means as expensive as they look. Silks, satins, and brocades are all the rage at present; but a good satin is by no means a very costly material, considering how well it wears and how smart it looks on all occasions. Then, though some of the new jewelled tunics are extremely costly, very good results can be produced by the use of various light, diaphanous materials such as ninon and chiffon, which are by no means expensive; the main thing is to select really effective colours.

THE BASQUED BLOUSE.

It would appear as if we are really going to have a definite return to popular favour of the basqued blouse. For evening wear as a kind of theatre jacket, or as a coffee or bridge coat, there is much to be said for it and it affords a pleasing change from the short-waisted blouse which has been with us so long. So in our illustration we are giving a pretty design for one of these basqued blouses that would harmonise well with any plain skirt in satin or charmeuse, and would be alike becoming for theatre or home wear. The blouse is composed of spotted net in the artistic Paris shade, and the great feature is, of course, the broad band of filet net insertion, which also finishes the hem of the basque in a narrower width. The elbow sleeves are treated in the same way. The decolletage is edged with straps of folded ninon, while the blouse is drawn in a little above the waist by a narrow band of black velvet tied in a smart bow. The fastening of the blouse is at the back.

THE NEW VELVET MILLINERY.

Velvet in some form or another we are all to wear; that is the latest and most imperative decree of fashion. After all, there are not likely to be many rebels. Velvet is a most charming material, both for hats and toques, and for belts, revers, and other trimmings, and is particularly suitable at this season of the year, when the weather is fresh but fine. So we make no apology for giving an atractive design for one of the smart new velvet toques, which every woman ought to possess in her wardrobe. This design shows the graceful swathing of the velvet round the crown, which is cut separately, and slightly drawn in so as to produce a gathered effect. The only ornament is a handsome greeny-blue enamel buckle, through which a tongue of the velvet is passed in front. A still more stylish effect would be produced by the addition of an upstanding plume or feather.

A BECOMING TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.

The belted style, due to the popularity of the Russian blouse, is already exercising a powerful influence on the new coats and skirts for autumn wear. It is a becoming style for most people, and certainly, when treated in such a novel and original fashion as in the design given in our illustration, is certain to find many friends. This charming costume should be carried out in dull red serge, with braidings of black, while the upper part of the vest is of irch Bulgarian embroidery. The skirt is cut in the newest style, the back width being slightly draped into the front seam. The coat is slightly high-waisted, and is made with a deep basque, while the waistband could be either of black velvet or of folded red charmeuse according to the taste of the wearer. The vest fastens to one side under the coat. A heavy lace collar gives a pretty finish at the neck, and the sleeves, which are set into a very deep armhole, are also finished with lace frills.

STORIES OF KING EDWARD.

HOOK ON BATH ROOM DOOR.

AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN.

"Things I Remember," by Frederick Townsend Martin is an amiable and gentle book of gossip and recollections, chiefly concerned with Anglo-American society in England, says the "Standard." Its author is a well-known American who in many ways has become very English, and he is brother of the late Bradley Martin. His book pretends to be no more than the jotting down of incidents by one who has found life a pleasant journey and has met many interesting people. In this way the author is hampered by no restrictions of form. He tells a story about someone in Paris, and hops directly from there to Japan or the Scottish Highlands in the next paragraph.

One of the best stories that he tells is of King Edward, and it illustrates also the type of domestic stories in which Mr. Martin's book abounds: "Lady Burton . . . once told me an amusing incident which occurred when the late King Edward stayed at Glenquoich. 'I hope, sir, that you have found everything to your liking?' she said to the royal visitor. 'Yes,' answered the King, 'but, if I may make a suggestion one little thing would add greatly to the comfort of your guests.' 'Oh, sir . . . . what can it be?' 'Well, Lady Burton,' said his Majesty, 'the one thing needful is a hook on the bath-room door.'"

"I have observed," says the author, "that a certain section of the English Press appears to disapprove of the publication of anecdotes of a 'human' character concerning King Edward. . . . I think anecdotes of the late King which show him in a kindly light possess considerable interest to this generation, for in a manner they keep green the memory of a monarch who was intensely admired by his subjects." Mr. Martin, happily, tells quite a number of good stories about the late King. "He never cared much for American men. Mrs. Sands once asked him the reason, and received the reply: 'They are not adaptable, that's the r-r-reason!' The late King used to tell Miss Alice de Rothschild that, although American women were charming, his one adverse criticism was that they passed judgment upon each other too sharply. 'Whenever I ask Consuelo Duchess of Manchester about an American lady,' said his Majesty, 'I am invariably told: Oh, sir, she has no position at home; out there she would be just dirt under our feet.'" This is not the only anecdote, by the way, which shows that snobbishness is not confined to the English section of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mr. Martin has much to say on the subject of American women in English society which is interesting and true. "The girl from the Golden West who came straight to Mayfair, with a few cowboy admirers lurking in the background, and shocked her aristocratic chaperon at every turn, is now looked upon as pre-historic. An American girl's debut is almost pre-ordained for her destiny has been arranged for her, and her education commences from the day of her birth. I sometimes pity the girl who is subjected to the endless routine which is supposed to fit her for a position in American society, or to qualify her for the British peerage."

A FASCINATING PERSONALITY.

"The late Duchess of Manchester, Consuelo, of immortal memory, was a penniless girl when she married the Duke, but wherever she went she attracted rich and poor alike, solely through her fascinating personality. . . . Consuelo told me that on one occasion when the late King dined with her the dinner was practically provided by her friends, who contributed plates for the occasion. His Majesty expressed himself as delighted with the dinner. 'And what is more,' he added, with a smile. 'I know exactly where all the dishes come from, for each lady has sent the one I always like served when I dine at her house.'"

Mr. Martin apologises for the following digression on the subject of precious stones, but every feminine reader of his book will thank him for it: "My sister-in-law, Mrs. Bradley Martin, was fortunate enough to acquire some wonderful gems at the sale of the French Crown Jewels, and she now possesses some lovely pieces notably a ruby necklace which was made for Marie Antoinette. The necklace has a history, for the story goes that when the unfortunate Queen first clasped it round her throat she gave a shudder, saying: 'Take it away, I cannot bear this band of blood!' Mrs. Bradley Martin also has a beautiful cluster of diamond grapes which belonged to Louis XIV., and the grapes and the accompanying pendant were always sewn on her gown whenever she wore them. I remember the pendant was missed one night when she had dined with Lincoln, who was then Minister in London. There was a great hue and cry for the missing jewel, but it was never found. One day we heard that Mr. Lincoln's butler, who had tried to commit suicide, and was dying, wished to see a member of our family. The request seemed strange, but, I regret his wish was not complied with, at once, for the secret of my sister-in-law's missing pendant evidently died with him. 'Mrs. Martin's diamonds, Mrs. Martin's diamonds!' was all the answer he would give to those who asked him what so troubled his mind in the hour of death."

BURDEN OF RICH POSSESSIONS.

After this there were two other attempts o Mrs. Martin's precious possession, and these gave rise to the following, which may be taken as a warning to all ambitious womes who desire to see themselves ablaze with diamonds: "The possession of valuable jewels causes a certain amount of anxiety, and I believe the majority of Mrs. Martin's now spend most of their time at the bank. Personally I am inclined to share Mr. Andrew Carneegie's opinion that jewel-wearing is a relic of barbarism, and that women are not at their best when they load themselves with diamonds. But Andrew Carnegie will never induce women to think that simplicity becomes them better than sapphires, or that a dainty ribbon is better than a riviere of dimonds. I think that the cold glitter of precious stones literally fascinates some women, and exercises a kind of spell over them. I have known cases where certain jewels have become the masters of their wearers, and others where excessive envy of certain ornaments has at last ended in theft and disgrace." Jewels, it will be seen, never bring women real happiness. They are worried when they have got them, and worried when they have not.

Mr. Martin's book ends with a number of reflections on life in general, which show that his heart is very much in the right place, and "Things I Remember" should certainly interest his wide circle of friends.

BONDS OF MATRIMONY.

SUBALTERN'S SUGGESTION.

It is commonly reported says the "Daily Telegraph" that at a recent mess meeting of a distinguished regiment the commanding officer—young, enthusiastic, just promoted and still unmarried—proposed for the good of the regiment generally, and of the rising generation in particular, that any subaltern electing to enter the bonds of matrimony should be mulcted in the sum of £100.

In accordance with established usage, the junior officers were first invited to state their views on the matter, and the youngest—very recently joined, and of peculiarly innocent appearance—duly pronounced his considered judgment. It took the form of an amendment embodying a corollary, and ordaining that any commanding officer who had not, on reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel, provided himself with a helpmeet, should forthwith hand over the sum of £1,000, to be credited, as in the case of the proposed fine, to the mess fund.

We have certainly heard suggestions to much the same effect before, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," and the point of them is obvious to any who has ever been a subaltern, but this is the first occasion, so far as we know, that a case has occurred when they have been openly advocated by some guileless, but irreverent, young gentleman at such a highly respectable gathering as a mess meeting. His career should be assured.

HAUSA FOLK LORE.

BACHELORS USUALLY MISTRUSTED.

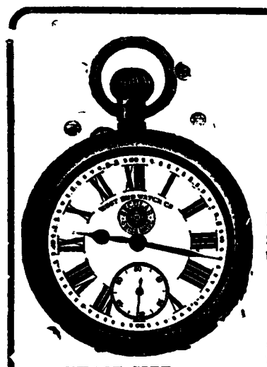
"Welsh is said to be the language of Heaven, but Hausa claims to be 'the' language, 'the' tongue," said Mr. Lewis H. Nott at King's College in a lecture during the Mail week, on Hausa Folk-lore, the key to the native mind says the "Standard." The Hausa language, said Mr. Nott, is spoken by about twelve millions of people; it has a large vocabulary, and was reduced to Arabic writing characters before the advent of missionaries or traders. The language is rich in folk-lore stories, many of them bearing a strong resemblance to the stories in the Old Testament. The Hausas have a firm belief in a future existence, and hold that there are three classes of men who will burn in the next world: he who prays with his body only; he who performs his ablutions with sand without a reason; and he who dwells constantly in sin. Cleanliness was held in great respect by the natives, and held to be essential to the praying man.

The principal qualification for marriage was the ability on the part of the husband to pay a dowry for the bride. Should a wife prove faithless, the husband was generally content with the repayment of the dowry. Bachelors are regarded as curiosities, and are generally mistrusted. Witchcraft is believed in, and practised even among the Mahometans in Northern Nigeria. Divining is common, and is practised by throwing stones on the ground, the manner in which they fall being carefully marked. Charms are extensively used, the principal being rags hung up on poles and suspended from ceilings and roofs. Boxing is largely indulged in, both feet, and hands being used.

NATIVE PROVERBS.

The Hausas make great use of proverbs, and the fact that truth is not a strong point with the natives is illustrated in one of their proverbs: "Truth is hard to speak, I have spoken it, give me my sandals and I will be off.' The Hausas are strong fatalists which is illustrated by proverbs, such as: "A man cannot be deprived of his native character, even by the water of heaven," "You might be in a worse plight," and "A lucky man, even on the River Niger, will sell water."

Mr. Nott made an earnest appeal to all English visitors to Africa to observe the practices of the Christian religion. The Hausa native, who was by no means the ignorant creature we were apt sometimes to imagine him, looked upon the white men as heathen because they were never seen to practise their religion. "What is the white man's religion?" a man said to him one day in Tripoli, "you are not men of the book, because you never read it. You never pray. Your words are true, but you don't trust God." The greatest cause of the spread of Mahometanism in Africa lies in the fact that every Mahometan publicly confesses his belief and regularly performs his simple religious duties, and, said Mr. Nott, in conclusion, "in the name of our common Christianity, I ask the English visitors to and residents of Nigeria to convey the same impression to the native of Christianity." The lecture was illustrated with a series of very interesting lantern slides.



EXACT SIZE.

. . . THE . . .

"SECULAR"

Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18‴ Medium Size. In open face case.

NICKEL SILVER Case.. .. .. Rs. 14

FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome.. .. 20

16‴ Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half-hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case	.. 20	.. 24	.. 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900|1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1. Syrup of Brahmi (Harpestis Monniera).—*This is a palatable preparation of the fresh leaves of Brahmi, and is used with remarkable success in loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Derangements. It is also used in Hoarseness and for improving the voice, and as such is valuable to Speakers and Singers. (Price per 4 oz. phial As. 12.)*

2. Ext. Kurchi Liq. (Holharrherna Anti-dysenterica.—*A specific without rival for Subacute and chronic dysentery. It is equally efficacious in both the bloody and the mucous forms. It is also efficacious in piles, leprosy, &c. (Price per 4 oz. phial Rs. 1-4.)*

3. "Asvan" (Compound Elixir of Aswagandha).—*Gives remarkable results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, loss of Vigour, Decay of old age, Neurasthenia, Convalescence, &c., also used as a stimulant during prolonged physical and mental exertion. (Price per pint bottle Rs. 1-8.)*

4. Essence of Chirata.—*An excellent bitter tonic and hepatic stimulant. It has been proved to be of great value in debility after malaria and other fevers, disorders of liver and spleen, indigestion, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, biliousness, &c. It also prevents growth of acne, and worms. (Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.)*

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM AGENTS:—

National Agency,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
6138.

A REQUEST.

SAVE your Time, Temper and Money by using PALMERS—The Only High-grade Tyre.

Before you buy a tyre for Cycle, Motor Cycle or Motor Car, please write a line to us and we will send you full particulars.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE

Dr. CARL'S

AGUE SPECIFIC

BEST FOR MALARIA.

USED UNIVERSALLY BY ALL IN INDIA.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Sole Proprietors:—

M. T. MADON & CO.

Family. & Dispensing Peoples' Chemists. **BOMBAY.**

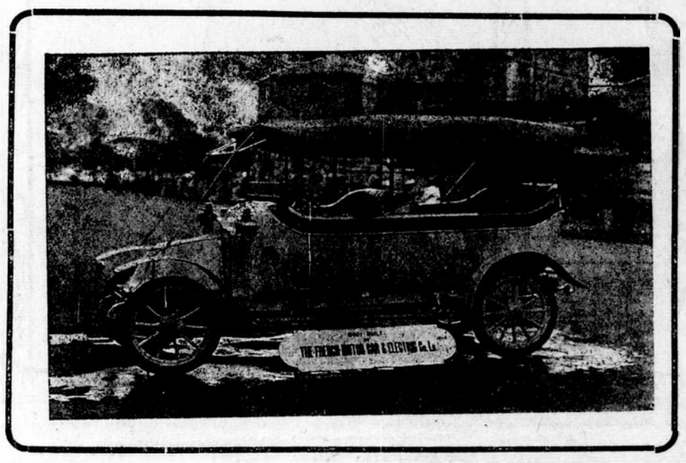
Tel. Address. "Thoughts." Phone No. 2628.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

CLEMENT-BAYARD

THE "QUALITY WITH ECONOMY" CAR.

RUNNING 33 MILES PER GALLON.



There is no first-grade Car costing less to buy or less to run than the **BAYARD**

8-H.P., 4 Cyl., 60 x 120, 2-seater Torpedo with Dicky Seat

10-H.P., 4 Cyl., 65 x 120, 4-seater Torpedo

11/14-H.P., 4 Cyl., 75 x 110, 6-seater Torpedo

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR CATALOGUE, AND LET US ARRANGE FOR A TRIAL RUN.

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ld.,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE: "1717."

CALCUTTA: 55, BENTINCK STREET.

TELEGRAMS: "DIAMOTO."

Printed and published by BHUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWS PAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.